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The War Program

COMBAT IN FRANCE

(Following is the first of two articles prepared at the request of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The second, to be printed in next week's issue, will treat of the invasion supply system. Mr. Watson is military correspondent of the Sunpapers of Baltimore, and is one of the foremost military observers and analysts covering the war fronts. During World War I he was a major on the staff of Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, General Pershing's assistant chief of staff for Intelligence.)

By MARK WATSON

(With The American First Army, Normandy)

VETERANS of the First World War who rolled out over the beaches of Normandy this past month with expectation that fighting in France in 1944 would be much like fighting in France in 1917-18 quickly lost that idea. Our foe is the same old Boche and our Allies on this front are the same as before, although in totally altered ratios. But 1944 is not 1918, and Normandy is not Champagne. Terrain is different and tools are revolutionized. Tactics perforce have changed accordingly and, perhaps to an extent even greater than normally, supplies considerations have controlled our field operations. Even the vin rouge has changed to Normandy cider.

Accounts of the Cherbourg peninsula campaign printed in American newspapers presumably have been full, and probably little has been omitted, save those whose use the military censorship still prohibits. Yet from the whole vast mass of evidence it should be possible to draw certain limited conclusions which may be of particular interest to readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Those in mind fall into two categories and will therefore be treated in two articles, one on tactics used in this Battle of the Boche, the other on the handling of supplies—the latter treatment being severely limited by the censor's enforced caution in reference to the great port of Cherbourg.

Supplies considerations inevitably controlled the landing itself: we could not put into Normandy more troops than we could surely supply. Thereafter we had to consolidate and deepen the several beaches with great dispatch so that the next wave of supplies and reinforcements could be landed safely and dispersed quickly and thus secured from successful counterattack. Thereafter came a veritable race to get the Bayeux-to-Carentan road (and extensions to east and west if possible) so that we would have a substantial lateral highway (and railway as well) for the rapid shuttling of troops and supplies at will from side to side. Only when these steps were taken, and our initial bridgehead made secure, and the emergency needs of our supplies services met, could the Allied Command embark on the Cherbourg peninsula campaign proper. It is with that which this article deals, not with the landing itself or the perfectly magnificent work of Navy and Air Forces and merchant vessels in

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May Confine Badge Pay to Inf. & Attached Men

The War Department's plans for extending eligibility for the Combat and Expert Infantryman badges to other than infantrymen were considerably clarified this week.

It is not planned to extend eligibility for the badges—and corresponding additional pay—to combat ground units other than infantry. However, where the occasion arises, members of such combat ground units may be assigned to infantry regiments and thus become eligible for the badge and pay.

Already some cavalry units, fighting as infantry, have been designated as eligible for the badges and corresponding pay. It is understood.

Eligibility for the badge is governed by War Department Circular No. 186, of 11 May 1944, which states:

"The award of the Expert and Combat Infantryman badges is restricted to officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men assigned to infantry regiments or lower infantry units, except officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Medical Department and the Corps of Chaplains."

This circular, issued before enactment of the legislation authorizing pay of \$10 a month to holders of the Combat Infantryman badge and \$5 to holders of the Expert Infantryman badge, by specifically mentioning Chaplains and Medical Department personnel as excluded from eligibility, can be presumed to authorize pay to personnel of other Arms and Services if they are "assigned to infantry regiments or lower infantry units."

Circular 271, issued after enactment of the badge pay act, continues the eligibility requirements outlined in Circular 186, but provides that pay for badge holders shall be limited to infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, armored and tank destroyer units, and combat engineer units.

Therefore, when members of such Arms are assigned to duty in infantry regiments or lower infantry units, they will be eligible for the badges and corresponding pay.

It was the intent of the House of Representatives when it passed the badge pay bill that members of the combat ground forces other than infantry would be entitled to the additional pay. However, the legislation is permissive, not mandatory, and leaves to the Secretary of War the establishment of regulations under which the badge shall be awarded.

In requesting the legislation, the War Department made it very clear that it desired the pay for badges to go to the infantry alone.

To the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Maj. Gen. Miller G. White, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, declared that the badge pay bill was the War Department's substitute for the Tobey-Weiss-Pyle proposal to pay 50 per cent "fight pay" for men in the front lines. This stand was somewhat modified when General White, appearing before the House Military Committee, stated that the department wanted the badge pay bill, regardless of any possible action on the "fight pay" proposal.

Invasion Staff

Supreme Allied Headquarters on 22 July made public the names of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's general staff officers, five of them are Americans.

They are:

Personnel—United States Maj. Gen. R. W. Barker and British Brig. Gen. T. J. Basville, deputy.

Intelligence—British Maj. Gen. K. W. D. Strong, United States Brig. Gen. T. J. Betts, deputy.

Operations—United States Maj. Gen. H. R. Bull, British Maj. Gen. J. F. M. Whitely, deputy.

Supply—United States Maj. Gen. R. W. Crawford, British Maj. Gen. M. C. D. Brownjohn, deputy.

Civil Affairs—British Lieut. Gen. A. E. Grasett, United States Brig. Gen. J. C. Holmes, deputy.

Reservists' Right to Command

Last legal bar to the right of Naval Reserve officers to command units in accordance with their rank has been removed by the Navy Department.

For the second time this year, President Roosevelt has approved a change to Article 150(8) of Navy Regulations to provide that when units commanded by Regular officers and by Reserve officers meet, the senior officer shall command, unless higher authority shall otherwise order.

Earlier in the year, it was provided that when such forces met to act in conjunction, Reservists above rank of lieutenant commander were to be considered junior to Regular officers of rank of commander or above, unless higher authority otherwise ordered.

Text of the various orders follows:

Present Order

For the purpose of determining who shall exercise command over forces acting in conjunction, composed of vessels commanded by officers of the Regular Navy, or other military units composed of forces acting in conjunction, commanded by officers of the Naval Reserve and officers of the Regular Navy, Naval Reserve officers qualified for general line duties shall be eligible for command in accordance with rank, unless a specific officer shall have been ordered by higher authority to command the forces.

Earlier Change

For the purpose of determining who shall exercise command over forces acting in conjunction, composed of vessels commanded by officers of the Naval Reserve and vessels commanded by officers of the Regular Navy, or over military units composed of forces, acting in conjunction, commanded by officers of the Naval Reserve and officers of the Regular Navy, an officer of the Reserve of or above the rank of commander will be regarded as junior to commanders of the Regular Navy unless a specific officer shall have been ordered by higher authority to command the forces acting in conjunction.

Original Regulation

For the purpose of determining who shall exercise command over a combined force, composed of vessels commanded by officers of the Naval Reserve and vessels commanded by officers of the Regular Navy, acting in conjunction, or over a combined force composed of military units commanded by officers of said Reserve and officers of the Regular Navy or Marine Corps, acting in conjunction, an officer of the Reserve of or above the rank of lieutenant commander or major will be regarded as junior to lieutenant commanders or majors of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, respectively.

Navy Manpower Board Recommends Changes

Sweeping recommendations designed to reduce non-combatant personnel in the Naval Establishment were advocated by the Navy Manpower Survey Board, whose final report to the Secretary of the Navy was made public this week.

The board stated that approximately 85,000 male officers and men could immediately, or when replacements became available, be transferred to combat or other duties, recommended overseas duties for Waves, declared that duplications in the administrative services of the Navy and the Coast Guard should be eliminated, urged a reorganization of naval districts and a possible reduction in their number and suggested that medical officers and nurses be removed from as many non-professional jobs as possible.

However, the board in general found that the naval establishment was not over-manned and recommended an increase of 39,325 in total personnel for the 6,000 activities surveyed.

Board Continuance Ended

The board recommended its own continuance to pursue its surveys of personnel misuse, or creation of another agency in the Navy Department to perform such duties. Disapproving this recommendation, the late Secretary of the Navy Knox stated:

"I am satisfied that the best way to follow up the very considerable amount of work done by your Manpower Survey Board would be the establishment of a proper inspection service in Shore Establishment, the creation of which was already underway with Admiral Fisher in charge. I have instructed Mr. Bard to somewhat enlarge the scope of this inspectorship so that it will be broad enough to serve as an adequate follow-up on personnel—commissioned, enlisted and civilian—and to do the work that should be done if we are to continue to benefit by your survey."

The board, composed of Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN-Ret., senior member; Rear Adm. C. W. Fisher, USN; Arthur S. Flemming, Civil Service Commissioner; John A. Stevenson, president of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; R. Randall Irwin, assistant to the Administrative Vice President, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and Capt. Paul F. Foster, USNR, was assisted by similarly constituted committees in each naval district. These committees in turn were assisted by sub-groups which visited personally each naval installation.

The shore establishments surveyed were, as a whole, not overmanned, but did need a readjustment of personnel, the board said.

The board recommended that a total of 7,364 male officers and 77,608 enlisted men be detached from billets in the naval districts and made available for combat or other assignments. Additional personnel of 2,405 male and 3,204 female officers, 27,453 enlisted men, and 41,965 enlisted women should be assigned to take the place of male officers and men, or to fill requirements for additional personnel. It was urged that 10,814 male civilians be detached from their present positions and that 34,546 additional male civilians

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German Solidarity

New York *Sun*—"The removal of Von Runstedt from command in the west; the replacement of Von Falkenhausen in the Netherlands and Belgium by a Gestapo official; the savage criticism of Hitler's strategy by a captured German general, speaking from Moscow—these and other incidents all add up to a story of serious cleavage between the professional soldiers and Nazi leaders."

Philadelphia *Bulletin*—"Herr Hitler can meet internal force with force. He is not inexperienced at purging. But when, in the midst of a series of disasters which shake confidence on the home front, he can sustain himself in power only by reliance on the Gestapo—when there is sharp disaffection among those who must direct the fighting in the field—it is obvious that his days are numbered."

Birmingham *News*—"Let's hope that Gen. Hitler's intuition, which helped the Russians so greatly at Stalingrad, will hold out just a little longer. Perhaps we can win the war a bit more quickly with him in complete command."

Drew Pearson in *The Louisville Courier-Journal*—"Von Runstedt was removed as commander on the Western Front only a few weeks ago. But long before, Hitler had been suspicious of the Junker generals on his General Staff. For years he has done everything possible to promote genuine Nazi generals, such as Marshal Erwin Rommel, to key posts. However, the Junker generals were too well trained, were such excellent soldiers that they continued to retain important commands until the open break."

Sec. Stimson Praises Forces

High praise for the "superb spirit and courage of our men" overseas was voiced by Secretary of War Stimson at a press conference 27 July, his first since his return from a tour of the battlefronts.

Mr. Stimson was especially impressed by the medical care given the wounded and by the orderly movement of war traffic behind the lines.

He pointed to the difficult terrain in both Normandy and in Italy as presenting formidable obstacles to be overcome by our troops, and said the ditches and hedges of Normandy, in addition to serving as obstacles to Allied tanks, provided natural defense and concealment for German infantry and antitank units.

"The medical care our men are receiving is beyond all praise," Mr. Stimson exclaimed.

The Secretary described his visit to a tent field hospital in Normandy that had been in operation four weeks at the time of his visit. The 400-bed installation had handled 5,274 patients in that period with only 63 deaths, and had performed 2,520 operations, reaching a peak of 637 in one day.

Typical of the work of the Medical Department personnel, Mr. Stimson said, was a nurse who had worked 12 hours a day for every day in the four weeks except one—"and that day she worked 16 hours," he added.

"I saw many similar hospitals," he stated, going on to describe his visit also to a large base hospital in Rome which was a marvel of efficiency.

At the time of his visit to Normandy, the Secretary said, most men were still disembarking on the beaches originally taken, while the port of Cherbourg was being prepared for use.

"The beaches were a miracle of order," Mr. Stimson continued. "Landing in Normandy you found out what it is to have a superior air force. I travelled from one end to the other of the beaches, over which a tremendous volume of traffic was passing—a perfectly ideal target for airmen—and there wasn't a German plane. They wouldn't come; they couldn't come."

Mr. Stimson was enthusiastic in his description of the handling of troop traffic and supplies in Great Britain and in Normandy. He stated that a visitor could travel the English roads, leading to the principal ports and not see any of the thousands and thousands of men held at staging areas ready to move at a "split second's notice." However, by looking over a wall or hedge, one could see thousands of men in carefully camouflaged areas.

The well-planned handling of men is

a credit to the corps and army commanders, he said. Such efficiency "can't be extemporized. In earlier wars we never had corps commanders who knew how to handle movements such as are being made today. We are realizing the fruit of the widespread maneuvers that were held."

Physical Fitness

The Joint Committee on Physical Fitness met in Washington on 27 July for a two-day session. The program was keynoted by Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, Medical Head of the U. S. Selective Service System. Colonel Rowntree emphasized the need for "promotion of physical fitness, which will make better citizens as well as better soldiers."

With a mission to define and study problems relating to the promotion of physical fitness, and to stimulate state, district and local programs for the promotion of physical fitness, the Committee will enlist aid of many independent private organizations as well as Army, Navy and other government groups.

Representing the Surgeon General of the Army, Maj. Gen. G. F. Lull, Deputy Surgeon General, said that the development of strong bodies and minds of our youth does not point to another Hitler Youth Movement, but to something that we all will profit from.

Leaders of practically every large medical organization and physical education groups were present at the beginning of the session. Committees were chosen to make studies on special problems, and report their findings to the Joint Committee.

Rear Adm. R. C. Williams, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service said he was sitting in on the meeting because of being interested in the fitness program.

Other military leaders present were Col. S. J. Kopetzky, MC, of New York State Selective Service, Capt. C. Raymond Wells, (DC), USNR, president American Dental Association; Lt. Col. Raymond Hussey, MC, Director of Army Industrial Hygiene Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene; Lt. Comdr. Max Farrington, USNR, Physical Training Section of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and Maj. E. B. Stansbury, AC, Office of Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Plans.

Committee members hope to make a determination of physical fitness needs and form correction (under medical supervision) of correctable physical fitness defects. It desires to educate for better development and train indoctrination of the nation toward action for improved physical fitness.

Plans are to be laid for a "Special Em-

New York *Herald Tribune*—"Even if Hitler succeeds in purging the chief of those who seek his downfall, the events Germany has been witnessing must leave their mark deep within the people and the armed forces. A putsch involving a former chief of the general staff and no one knows how many high officers gives expert testimony to the hopelessness of the German military situation."

Philadelphia *Inquirer*—"When the war is over the civilized nations of the world must not rest until they have devised means, however difficult it may be, to break down German arrogance, end German barbarism and for all time wipe out the menace of German militarism. It may take generations of surveillance and policing, but without such stern guardianship there can be no hope of a lasting peace."

New York *Times*—"It is hard to escape the conclusion, from this emphasis on organization and orders, that what occurred here was an actual and elaborate attempt to overthrow the Hitler regime and substitute a new government of Germany."

Baltimore *Morning Sun*—"It grows increasingly clear that much is wrong with Germany in a military sense. But it is not clear yet that Hitler and the Nazis have even begun to lose their authority; and it would be a mistake to suppose, pending evidence, that this bungled assassination has any deep significance."

Washington *Post*—"As long as Germany was victorious, the German military leaders were willing to obey Hitler and even follow the promptings of his intuition. Now that the tide is moving so swiftly and so relentlessly against the Reich, it hurts their pro-

fessional pride to be saddled with egregious blunders of strategy for which Hitler himself is primarily responsible. The disaffection is spreading."

Walter Lippman in *The Chicago Sun*—"The broadcasts by Hitler, Goering and Doenitz make it clear that for some time a struggle has been waged under cover between powerful elements of the German army and the Nazi leaders. For the attempt of Hitler's life was manifestly not the act of a small band of assassins. It was a big inside job. Hitler himself described it as similar to the coup which overthrew Mussolini, and it is evident from his reference to 'usurpers' and from the orders issued by Goering to the German air force that this was, perhaps still is, an attempt to set up a new government."

Philadelphia *Record*—"Even if the best had happened, if the bomb had killed Hitler, tough German armies would still be in the field. The shock in Germany would be great, but the hands of the Prussian generals would be strengthened. Freed of Hitler's 'intuitive' interference, they probably would fight better."

"It has been suggested that the Nazis staged this revolt, as they did the Reichstag fire and Munich purge, for an excuse to murder enemies at home. That seems unlikely. With Germany menaced from east, west, south and sky, Hitler would hardly want to shove Reich morale still deeper in the dumps by manufacturing a menace from within. But either way it is good news. Either way it means a divided Germany. Either way it means worse German crises to come, and either way it spells German defeat."

phasis Year for Physical Fitness" It is expected that all leading private and government agencies will cooperate in this effort to build our youth into better men and women both morally and physically.

The Committee on Physical Fitness was established by Administrative Order of the President on 29 April 1943, and placed under the direction of the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. It is working with all leading medical and educational organizations, with their participation and backing, in its all out efforts to establish physical fitness.

Navy Transport Allowances

Clarifying various situations under which money allowance in lieu of transportation in kind may be furnished Navy enlisted men, the Comptroller General has held (decision B-40663) that:

Where a Navy enlisted man traveling under orders is permitted to perform part of the travel at his own expense and is furnished commercial transportation in kind for the remaining portion, the money allowance in lieu of transportation in kind authorized by law is payable only for the official distance over the direct route less the distance for which commercial transportation in kind actually was furnished, whether such transportation in kind was furnished over the direct route or over a circuitous route. Prior conflicting decisions no longer will be followed.

Where, under orders containing no authority for travel at personal expense, a Navy enlisted man is furnished transportation facilities to the point to which directed to proceed, but he elects for his own purposes to travel at his own expense without using the transportation furnished, no right accrues to the money allowance authorized by law to be paid to enlisted men who are permitted to travel at their own expense, in the absence of appropriate administrative regulations or instructions authorizing such substitution of travel at personal expense for transportation furnished.

A Navy enlisted man en route to a new station under orders does not, by reason of apprehension as a straggler after the date specified in his orders for reporting to his new station, forfeit his right to transportation at Government expense; nor is he required to complete the ordered travel at his own expense.

A Navy enlisted man who was ordered to make a change of station under orders providing for payment of a money allowance in lieu of transportation in kind, and who, upon apprehension as a straggler after the date specified for reporting to the new station, was furnished transportation to the new station from the place of apprehension—the cost of such transportation being checked against his pay—is entitled to the money allowance for the official distance from the old to the new station less the distance for which transportation was furnished, and to repayment of the amount checked against his pay.

Admiral King Discusses Japs

After a surprise visit to the Marianas invasion scene, Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the United States Fleet, said that we now have the bases to smash directly at Japan, China and the Philippines. He asserted that attacks can be made on any of these from Saipan or Guam, now in the process of being retaken from the Japs.

Admiral King announced that he was conferring with Admiral Nimitz on "future operations, some involving quite long-range views." In company with Admiral Nimitz and other high-ranking Navy, Marine and Army officers, Admiral King toured the entire island of Saipan, after which he said, "I came here with Admiral Nimitz to look and listen, and I am satisfied with the progress made."

Noting that our present Marianas holdings are roughly 1,500 miles from Japan, China and the Philippines, Admiral King said, "One thousand five hundred miles is considered a fair operational radius for the fleet. It will take full advantage of the advanced positions, keeping Japan puzzled as to where the next blows may fall."

Other officers in Admiral King's party, besides Admiral Nimitz, included Vice Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, Rear Admiral Richmond K. Turner, Rear Admiral John H. Hoover and Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, of the Marine Corps.

Subsequently, upon his return to Washington Admiral King participated at Secretary Forrestal's weekly press conference. A question was asked as to the significance of the fall of Tojo's cabinet, to which the Secretary replied that that was a political question which he could not comment on. Admiral King, however, said that he would comment on it, declaring that no aid or comfort could be gained from the move. He said their future operations will be either more offensive or more defensive in character.

"The Japs will continue to wage war with all the power they possess," Admiral King said. "We can expect some change in their method of waging war, but whether they will go more nearly on the defensive or become more aggressive remains to be seen."

Admiral King, who returned this week from a flying visit to the Pacific Islands, continued:

"Obviously the cabinet would not have fallen unless there was dissatisfaction on the part of the military forces with the conduct of the war. However, there is no aid or comfort to be gained from the composition of the new cabinet."

Preventive Maintenance is not a military secret. So talk about it to everyone and perform it on everything.

General McNair Killed

The War Department announced 27 July that it had been notified of the death in Normandy of Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, USA. The announcement stated that General McNair was killed by enemy fire while observing the action of our front line units in the recent offensive.

It was recalled that General McNair previously had suffered a serious head wound when he was observing the activities of ground troops in North Africa.

The announcement did not give the time nor place of General McNair's death nor did it state the duty in which he was engaged. On 14 July the Department had stated that General McNair had been relieved by Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, of his duties as commanding general of the Army Ground Forces. The announcement stated only that General McNair had "been given an important overseas assignment."

Immediately upon news of his death, ranking officers issued statements as follows:

General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, of the United States:

"General McNair was a great soldier, and his untimely death will be a great loss to the Army and the Nation."

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson issued the following statement:

"In General McNair's death the Army has been deprived of one of its great leaders. From the war's beginning, his soldierly skill has directed the development of our ground forces into a striking force of the greatest power. On the many trips of inspection which he undertook together in this country, I was impressed by his insight into every detail of training and by the emphasis which he placed on the battle preparations of the individual soldier as the basis of successful attack. He was quick to apply tactical lessons to the training ground. The doctrines which our Army is using with such effect against the enemy today were established by General McNair. His keen interest in the results of his training led him to observe at the point of contact with the enemy. Fourteen months ago in Tunisia he was wounded at a forward post. Now he has met a soldier's death in the same pursuit of duty. No greater tribute to his leadership could be found than the effectiveness of the great American Army now fighting in France."

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, stated:

"The American Army has sustained a great loss in the death of General McNair. Had he had the choice he would probably have elected to die as he did, in the forefront of the attack. His presence on the firing line with the leading element in the great assault which has just been launched on the American front in Normandy, was indicative of his aggressive and fearless spirit and should be an inspiring example to the forces of our great ground Army which he organized and trained."

General McNair

Leslie J. McNair was born in Verndale, Minnesota, on 25 May 1883. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, on 1 Aug. 1900, and upon graduation on 15 June 1904, was commissioned a second lieutenant of Artillery.

He first served with the Field Artillery at Fort Douglas, Utah, from September 1904 until June 1905, when he was transferred to the Ordnance Department, and assigned to duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, where he served until July 1906. He then served in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., to September 1906, and at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, to June 1908. He was assigned to the 4th Field Artillery in July 1909, and served with his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell (now Fort Francis E. Warren), Wyoming, until January 1913, during which time he served for short periods at San Antonio, Texas, and at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was ordered to France to witness practice of French Artillery in January 1913,

and remained there until August 1913.

When he returned to the United States, he was assigned to duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he served until April 1914. He accompanied the Punston Expedition to Vera Cruz, until September 1914, then returned to Fort Sill, where he was on duty until May 1916. He was with the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, where he served until February 1917, and upon his return to the United States was stationed at El Paso, and Leon Springs, Texas, to June 1917.

He sailed for France that same month, serving with the 1st Division, American Expeditionary Forces, to August 1917. He then served at General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Paris and Chaumont, to May 1919, and with the 1st Division in Germany to June 1919. Upon his return to the United States he was instructor at the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to January 1921, during which time he was graduated from the School of the Line.

He was ordered to Hawaii in February 1921, where he served with the Operations and Training Division, General Staff, Hawaiian Department, until February 1924. Upon his return to the United States he was assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, and served in that capacity until June 1928. He then attended the Army War College, Washington, D. C., to June 1929, and upon graduation was assigned to duty as Assistant Commandant, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, to June 1933. He then served with the 16th Field Artillery at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, until September 1934, and on Civilian Conservation Corps duty at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, to March 1935.

He returned to Washington, D. C., in April 1935, and was assigned to duty as Executive Officer in the Office, Chief of Field Artillery. In March 1937, he assumed command of the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and in April 1939, became Commandant of the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In July 1940 he was assigned as Chief of Staff of General Headquarters, stationed at the Army War College, Washington, D. C.

In March 1942 when the War Department General Staff was reorganized, he was named Commanding General of Army Ground Forces. While on an inspection tour in the North African Theater of Operations (Tunisia), he was wounded by shell fragments in April 1943.

"Music Hath Charms"

To determine the effect of music in certain types of mental disorders resulting from "battle fatigue," "shell-shock" and similar developments from battle experience, a Department of Applied Music has been authorized by Maj. Gen. Shelley V. Marietta, commanding, for Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., under the direction of the Institute of Musico-Therapy, Inc., which has headquarters in New York City.

Conducting the experiment is Miss Frances Paperte, Director of the Institute of Musico-Therapy. She was formerly with the Chicago Opera Company and of the National Broadcasting Company, as well as soloist with the New York Philharmonic, Cincinnati, and Chicago Symphonies.

In speaking of this initial army experimental station, Miss Paperte said that the Institute is a research organization to develop the use of music as an adjunct to medicine and that at the Forest Glen Annex to Walter Reed the attempt will be made to discover how far music can be an aid to the rehabilitation of the war-wounded. Miss Paperte stated that no claims are being made as to the effectiveness of the music treatment, but judging by specimen letters of appreciation received from discharged or transferred patients the experiment is favorably convincing.

When asked to outline the plan being used, Miss Paperte stated that "we are not at liberty to reveal any part of the actual mechanics of the plan until sufficient factual data have been compiled to justify the experiment."

When questioned as to whether phonograph records are used for channeling the music, Miss Paperte said that the music is to be presented only by the highest type of professional musicians, and in person. The cooperation of these musicians for five successive days is sought, and the music will be mainly instrumental although vocal music will have its place in the experiment.

While the Forest Glen Annex to the hospital does not have individual headsets such as are provided in the main hospital for radio music in the wards, Miss Paperte said she is opposed to the uncontrolled use of music in hospital wards, particularly without the prescrip-

tion of the physician.

Stating that the data in hand are inconclusive as yet, the Director said that an attempt is being made "to discover definite patterns of recurrent successes" as is the case in any scientifically controlled experiment.

Referring to the fact that she is in consultation with Army psychiatrists in furthering the experiment, Miss Paperte said that among other consultants is Loretta Bender, senior psychiatrist at Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Among the professional musicians who already have offered their services are Jean Dickenson, N.B.C. and Metropolitan soprano; Virgil Fox, organist; Barbara Holmquest, pianist, assistant in music at Forest Glen; Erno Valasek, violinist; Zitya Babbin, pianist; Theodore Schaeffer, organist of the Covenant Presbyterian Church, Washington; Margaret Sheridan, soprano, of Washington, and Daphne Hellman, harpist, of Washington and New York.

The Institute of Musico-Therapy has Fritz Kreisler as its honorary president. The honorary chairman of the Advisory Board is Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the former President of the United States. An uncompleted list of members of the Board includes, in addition to Miss Paperte, Mrs. Edwin M. Watson, wife of Maj. Gen. Watson, secretary and military aide to the President of the United States, and well-known for her ability as a pianist; Jean Dickenson, opera and radio star; Mrs. William Du-bilier, wife of the inventor of the radio condenser.

Added to these are Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein II, chairman of the Finance Committee, who secured financial aid for the project; Josephine Herrick, niece of former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, and head of the American Women's Volunteer Service; Waldemar Kaempffert, Scientific Editor of the N. Y. Times; Audrey McMahon; Anna C. Molyneux, Judith Rogner, Mrs. Sigmund Romberg, Marian Ross, Leland Stowe, war correspondent; Deems Taylor, noted music critic; Henry C. Von Elm, George Wedge, Mrs. Davenport West, Mrs. Wendell Willkie, and Mrs. Paul Pihl, the sister of Mr. Wendell Willkie, and chairman of the Committee of Observers.

Post-War Marine Commissions

To assist Marine Corps Headquarters in its studies of legislation to govern post-war commissions in the Regular Marine Corps, the Commandant of the Marine Corps has just signed an order, soon to be distributed, which will request Marine Reserve officers to indicate whether or not they desire appointment in the Regular Marine Corps.

An expression of preference, the instruction makes clear, will not commit the officer replying to apply or not to apply for permanent commission, nor will it obligate the Marine Corps to appoint such officer.

The order is similar to those recently issued by the Navy, which instructed commanding officers to poll their Reserve and temporary officers and to submit with 1 July monthly roster a tabulation showing those who do and do not desire permanent appointment by rank and specialty. A similar tabulation was ordered for 1 August for those officers who were not polled on 1 July.

The Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Marine Corps are cooperating in the drafting of legislation to cover post-war appointments. The legislation necessarily must be flexible enough to adjust itself to any degree of expansion since no one now can forecast the size of the post-war naval establishment. It is hoped that the legislation will be ready for submission to Congress before the end of the year.

Adm. King Praises Train

Admiral E. J. King, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, this week gave high praise to supply ships. He said that some twenty years ago, the Navy started developing what was then known as the Train, which consisted of a train of colliers and tankers, and provision ships accompanied by repair ships.

The number of ships is very large and by that means alone we are enabled to carry on the war so many thousands of miles to the westward of the permanent base of Pearl Harbor, the Admiral revealed.

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel

H. M. Kidner, JAGD
Major to Lt. Colonel
R. E. Jeffrey, Jr., OD
G. A. MacLean, ANC
K. M. Morgan, ANC
A. J. Garrison, ANC
L. S. Heyen, ANC
M. A. O'Neale, ANC
L. W. Gray, MC
J. E. Grassl, FA
J. T. Kibler, AUS
C. H. Morse, GSC
S. Yntema, MC
B. B. Blades, MC
J. G. Rucks, FA
A. W. Hutchison, Inf.
A. L. Rippey, MC
J. L. Nathan, CE
E. W. Grove, MC
H. D. Wesselhoft, DC
C. A. Peyronnin, IGD
M. Patmos, MC
M. D. Peiz, MC
C. De L. Barrett, VC
C. L. Langsam, MC
R. H. Juchli, MC
K. W. Wlenand, Inf.
V. P. Thompson, MC
H. D. Hoover, Inf.
C. F. Harding, CE
C. R. Keasey, CE
G. P. Hitchcock, FA
J. C. Earnest, DC
L. F. Knoepp, MC
H. M. Brown, FA
E. D. Umbach, ANC
W. F. Hoyt, MC
R. L. Mason, MC
K. V. Chadwick, DC
E. C. Holscher, MC
H. Weiner, FD
R. A. Boyer, MC
W. F. Hartmann, FA
E. T. Whiting, FA
K. V. Jolliffe, ANC
H. S. Little, AUS
K. Mitchell, ANC
C. DeA. White, CAC
L. G. Lemle, AC
R. E. Davis, AC
E. Nichols, Sig C
C. M. Harwell, Jr., MC
S. R. Truesdell, TC
B. G. Cory, DC
E. M. Hopkins, AC
E. L. Loomis, Ch.
J. W. Colpitts, AC
E. L. Mont, ANC
W. D. Morgan, FA
R. D. Colhoun, ANC
J. Nelgus, MC
J. G. Wellington, MC
A. Berlinger, ANC
A. A. Manley, AC
M. Bowman, ANC
T. R. Gaines, MC
M. Milheim, ANC

Captain to Major

L. M. Clark, JAGD
Harlan C. Wilder, AC
Euliese C. Epps, AC
Lee W. Bering, AC
H. E. Williams, AC
P. M. Savage, Jr., MC
Roy M. Riegels, AC
J. C. FitzGerald, AC
E. A. Guilbert, AC
E. L. Williams, AC
D. A. Libby, AC
C. V. Ratcliff, Jr., AC
J. D. Rogers, AC
E. J. Kapustaka, MC
E. P. Woodruff, AC
H. H. Ziperman, MC
H. E. Schuler, FA
W. D. Relly, AC
M. E. Haston, ANC
L. I. Korn, AC
R. R. Gilster, AC
R. T. Schaefer, AC
W. W. Rodgers, AC
B. S. Green, Inf.
A. E. Jewell, ANC
W. M. Gregory, MC
H. W. G. Millard, AC
L. S. Flo, AC
O. H. Anderson, AC
H. T. Lathrop, AC
R. A. Smithson, AC
D. B. Rumble, AC
H. W. Fox, AC
H. F. Mullins, FA
A. Roth, ANC
J. H. Brown, AC
D. Kareltz, AC
J. R. Evans, AC
S. M. Schoenberger, ANC
T. E. Bartlett, Inf.
K. P. Howard, AC
R. E. Bucknam, OD
R. K. Gad, Jr., AC
W. M. Gross, ANC
J. G. P. Callahan, Inf.
E. Kotcher, Spec-Res.
J. H. Snyder, AC
C. F. Babbs
B. G. Boyd, AC
E. V. Shorney, ANC
J. T. Palmer, Spec-Res.
G. W. Foster, AC
H. L. Bromberg, Jr., AC
R. F. Selcer, AC
A. S. Aldridge, AC
W. M. Bell, AC
R. R. Jarrett, CMP
W. McC. Ingles, Inf.
R. N. Rheims, AGD
J. O. Rand, FA
O. A. Brelling, DC
J. R. Best, AC
L. E. Wilde, Jr., AC
A. A. Rustigan, MAC
R. L. Mickey, AC
H. K. Wallace, AGD
J. S. Evans, FA
W. E. Spence, FA
M. F. Brinkoetter, Cav.
J. W. Strong, Cav.
J. T. Daniel, FA
J. E. Howard, AC
N. B. Voorhis, JAGD
D. Kurtz, AC
M. P. Hawkins, FA
R. A. Bradley, Inf.
W. E. Nagle, AC
W. W. Ramsay, QMC
J. W. Schrader, Inf.
P. Hood, FA
R. D. Chapman, Sig C
J. J. Collins, FA
W. R. Gladden, AC
F. R. France, Inf.
B. F. Kraft, Jr., AC
G. A. Davis, AC
C. H. Thomas, AC
C. F. Mangus, AC
T. W. Davies, AC
C. A. McClellan, Jr., FD
N. O. Wallis, Inf.
F. P. Swails, FA
W. C. Compton, OD
J. F. Nealon, AC
C. B. Acton, QMC
H. F. McGowan, AC
K. H. Keim, CE
C. A. Herter, Jr., FA
A. L. Fahey, AC
J. W. Cumiskey, Inf.
F. L. Suetterlein, Ch.
R. D. Alexander, CE
W. K. Rice, AUS
R. M. Houghton, Inf.
G. M. Moran, WAC
J. T. McGauley, AC
H. C. Epstein, MC
J. B. League, AC
T. A. Pilson, AC
F. P. Brookes, OD
J. H. Brown, Sn C
A. J. Maurer, AC
K. L. Morris, AC
A. H. Lounsbury, AC
C. T. Lundquist, CMP
F. W. Myers, AUS
(Please turn to Page 1441)

The Journal Salutes

Maj. Gen. Henry T. Burgin, USA, head of new base command charged with defense of Hawaiian, other mid-Pacific islands.

Capt. Norman S. Ives, USN, named Port Director of Cherbourg.

Pvt. William J. Crawford, Inf., whose exploits in reducing German machine gun nests won him Medal of Honor.

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:

Preliminary regulations on educational title of G-I Bill of Rights?

Army places blanket travel orders under rigid controls?

Navy favors principle of extending time limit during which awards may be made?

Coast Guard sets up officer separation board; list of cadets in new Academy class?

Army issues new instructions for handling patients returned from overseas?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Increase Message Texts

Many additional fixed texts will be added to those previously authorized for expeditionary Force Messages effective 1 Aug., it was learned this week.

When the new messages are added, by dispatch of certain numbers it will be possible to send any of several hundred messages, covering love, health, finance and the like.

Typical messages are:
"Letter received. Many thanks."
"Send me love by V-mail."
"All my love, dearest."
"I hope you still are my Valentine."
"Twins born."
"Am getting along all right."
"Expecting blessed event."
"Please send me—dollars."
"Sorry cannot send money."
"Buy (one item) at best price without delay."
"Sell (one item) at best price obtainable."
"Have been promoted."
"Congratulations on your promotion."
"Rumor not true."
"No."
"Yes."
"Let me know when you find out."

Wool Field Jackets

The War Department has issued mandatory orders to six clothing manufacturers to produce wool field jackets for troops operating in the European invasion, Under Secretary of War Patterson announced 22 July. Action was taken under Section 9 of the Selective Service Act of 1940, as amended. Judge Patterson said, after the six concerns had refused to accept their fair share of an urgently needed requirement for 4,600,000 of these jackets.

The jackets in question are a new design requested by General Eisenhower and are based on the needs of troops operating in the European Theater.

The jackets are made in such a way that all buttons are concealed or covered so that they cannot be torn off by catching on brush or other obstacles when the soldier is crawling on the ground or climbing through debris. They have a specially designed sleeve which makes possible a greater freedom of action for a soldier's arms than has been possible in any previous woolen battle garment.

Biscuits Vs. Bullets

Implying that "newly-weds" biscuits have competition for toughness in the "K" ration biscuit of the Army, service dentists are advising personnel to "dunk" these hard biscuits before eating them. Failure to do so, they say is doing more damage to the teeth of army personnel than bullets are. Dental officers are claiming that "Biscuit blast" rather than bomb concussion or nearby shell explosions is causing the breaking of teeth dentures and bridges.

The biscuits have been softened to some extent recently, and may be further softened, but it is considered pretty difficult to make a really soft biscuit that will keep.



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UNITED STATES ARMY

Redistribution Stations

The War Department has directed the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, to establish Redistribution Stations at suitable locations throughout the United States for the purpose of processing military personnel of the Army Ground and Service Forces returning from overseas. A similar project already has been established for personnel of the Army Air Forces.

Redistribution Stations will be located generally in resort hotel facilities suitable for year-round occupancy. Processing will include complete physical examination, careful reconditioning of Army records as to pay and allotments, and evaluation of the most suitable new assignment from the standpoint of both military necessity and the individual's mental and physical capacity. These objectives will be accomplished in surroundings conducive to rest, relaxation, and diversion in order that this short period may serve as a respite from the arduous tasks of war and as orientation for further duties.

These stations are scheduled to start operation in September. Several hotels at Miami Beach, Fla., have been acquired and are now being made ready. Negotiations are under way at a number of other locations.

Favor Relaxing Book Ban

Growing out of a conference, sponsored by Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, and held in New York City 20 July with Army officers and publishing officials present. Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio, also in attendance, assured the conferees that he will introduce a resolution when Congress convenes, 1 August, to bring about greater flexibility in applying the part of the Hatch law related to political censorship of reading matter supplied to the armed forces.

The conference had been arranged to weigh the question of why "The Republic," authored by Charles A. Beard, and similar books have been excluded from the approved list of books that may be placed by the Government in Army libraries.

Senator Taft declared that the interpretation by Army censors of the section of the Hatch law instigated by him had been too strict, and that Congress had intended a ban only on reading matter "containing political argument or political propaganda" designed to influence voting in Federal elections.

JA's Observe 169th Anniversary

The Office of The Judge Advocate General will mark the 169th anniversary of its organization today, Saturday, 29 July.

Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer USA, The Judge Advocate General said:

"Our corps is proud to be an integral part of this, the best trained, best equipped and greatest Army in our history. Today, American Judge Advocates, all seasoned lawyers, thoroughly indoctrinated in the democratic principles for which we all fight, are giving counsel to commanders of all our forces on

all six continents of the globe and on island bases in the far reaches of the oceans.

"We have made a careful selection of our officers. We have methodically trained them in military law and have assigned them to key places with confidence. That our trust is not misplaced is almost daily affirmed by word reaching my office from the headquarters where they are on duty.

"On this day, which marks the 169th year of our service to the Army, we have cause to take pride in wearing the crossed pen and sword—the symbol of American military law and justice."

The Department has been expanded from a peacetime officer-strength of 104 to nearly 2,000.

Promotion of Regulars

The War Department announces the following temporary promotions of Regular Army Officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.
Aldrich, Harry Starkey, CAC.
Elliget, Donald Allen, CE.
Ensrud, Joseph Oscar, Ch.
Freeman, Paul Lamar, Jr., CSC.
Holmer, Hans William, CE.
Rede, G. Ross, FA.
Capt. to Maj.
Cumings, Charles Stuart, CAC.
Gleason, William Thomas, Inf.
Male, Clinton Earl, Inf.
Story, Robert Clark, Inf.
1st Lt. to Capt.
Westenhoff, John Hurst, AC.

Encourage Discussion Groups

The War Department is preparing pamphlets to assist orientation and education officers in the conducting of off-duty discussion groups designed to enable personnel to analyze and understand problems about which they feel concern and to offer opportunity for orderly exchange and adjustment of individual opinions on such problems.

Participation in discussion groups is to be voluntary, it was made clear by the department, and there should be no "partisan efforts to promote special causes."

To furnish background facts for intelligent consideration of problems a number of pamphlets are in preparation. Those now available for distribution are: "What Is Propaganda?" "Do You Want Your Wife to Work After the War?" "Will the French Republic Live Again?" and "Our British Ally?" A fifth pamphlet, "Guide for Discussion Leaders," lists the specific objectives of off-duty discussion; suggests methods of organizing and conducting discussion groups, and details methods of choosing subjects and selecting discussion leaders.

Medical Dept. Observes

The Army Medical Department observed on 27 July its 169th anniversary of the establishment of the first medical service for the American Army.

The Medical Department had its inception in the creation by the Continental Congress, July 27, 1775, of a hospital for the American forces shortly after George Washington assumed command in the Revolutionary War.

In a letter to Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, USA, Surgeon General of the Army, Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, USA, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces, declared:

"The 169th birthday of the Medical Corps is one of which you, your immediate staff and all the officers, nurses and enlisted men of the Corps should be especially proud and I hope that you will accept for them and for yourself my very sincere congratulations on a job most efficiently and bravely done."

Army Casualties

The War Department this week announced the names of 1,684 officers and enlisted personnel killed in action, 3,407 wounded in action and 869 missing in action.

The officers and upper three grades of enlisted personnel listed as killed are as follows:

KILLED IN ASIATIC AREA

Officer Personnel
1st Lt. H. J. Sundstad Capt. G. C. Corley
2nd Lt. P. F. Van 2nd Lt. R. E. Moreen
Schalk 1st Lt. J. C. Duff
WO J. L. Kirby 2nd Lt. T. L. Skelton
Enlisted Personnel
S.Sgt. M. E. Miller S.Sgt. A. O. Oren
S.Sgt. N. C. Bethke

KILLED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel
Lt. Col. F. G. Terry 2nd Lt. D. I. Gunn
1st Lt. D. Anderson 2nd Lt. E. L. Lynch
2nd Lt. N. C. Arnold

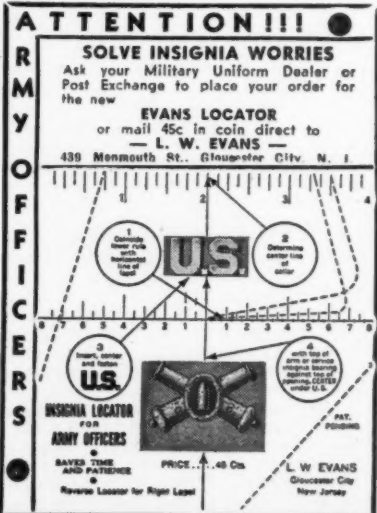
KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Officer Personnel
Maj. L. F. Smith
Capt. H. S. Williams
2nd Lt. J. M. Butler
2nd Lt. J. K. Fannin
Maj. G. S. Grant
FO H. M. Davis
Capt. J. S. Gross
2nd Lt. C. M. Helntz
1st Lt. J. J. Hill
1st Lt. D. J. Johnson
FO R. J. Lamb
1st Lt. N. M. Marks
1st Lt. R. R. Martee
2nd Lt. C. W. Martin
1st Lt. F. H. Matthew
1st Lt. R. W. Mearns
1st Lt. B. H. Nelson
1st Lt. W. D. Rodgers
1st Lt. G. W. Schuman
2nd Lt. N. L. Doerges
1st Lt. J. H. Shepard
2nd Lt. D. J. Jones
Capt. J. J. Keller
1st Lt. R. M. Mathis, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. A. Murray
2nd Lt. A. F. Snee
2nd Lt. E. R. Stull
1st Lt. J. R. Collins
FO E. C. Fambrough
Capt. R. D. Russell
Lt. Col. W. L. Turner
1st Lt. D. C. Anderson
2nd Lt. H. D. Eastman
1st Lt. S. W. Dunagan
1st Lt. D. A. McCall
Capt. I. Bloom
2nd Lt. C. H. Bryant
2nd Lt. C. F. Downing
Capt. E. A. Guilmond
2nd Lt. R. N. Hoag
1st Lt. I. N. Hurley
FO W. P. O'Haver
2nd Lt. S. B. Shapiro
2nd Lt. F. W. Wachu
2nd Lt. R. E. Dietrich
2nd Lt. L. M. Evers
Capt. L. A. Mazure
2nd Lt. A. Stepleh
Capt. H. E. Van Ant
Enlisted Personnel
Maj. J. W. Vaughan
2nd Lt. W. J. Stubbs
2nd Lt. W. F. Week
2nd Lt. B. W. Winks
2nd Lt. D. H. Caylor
Maj. P. A. Lobingier
Capt. A. Bishop
2nd Lt. L. C. Blanchard, Jr.
1st Lt. J. D. Holstun
1st Lt. L. A. Rice, Jr.
2nd Lt. F. Schell
2nd Lt. R. J. Watson
Capt. E. A. Peters
1st Lt. D. F. Dulles
1st Lt. A. W. Jones
2nd Lt. R. S. Magri
1st Lt. A. Komblevitz
2nd Lt. P. J. Mangiaracina
2nd Lt. E. W. Wagoner
2nd Lt. T. J. Tighe
2nd Lt. J. A. Weese
Capt. I. E. Hamblin
Capt. J. L. Willoughby
1st Lt. J. F. Bone
2nd Lt. G. E. Hirschman
1st Lt. B. Gonzalez
2nd Lt. G. W. Gowen
2nd Lt. T. W. Lasher
1st Lt. H. D. Littell
1st Lt. J. W. Booth
2nd Lt. S. R. Carpan
2nd Lt. E. B. Corbly
1st Lt. G. M. Eberle
2nd Lt. L. Fischer
1st Lt. A. E. Gani
1st Lt. T. J. Lavery
2nd Lt. A. P. Murrin
1st Lt. J. H. Petersen
1st Lt. J. G. Schaefer
2nd Lt. L. H. Streeter
FO R. H. Weiss
2nd Lt. C. G. Wheeler
Lt. Col. H. F. Batcheller
1st Lt. H. J. Combs
1st Lt. J. H. Hardison
(Please turn to Page 1441)

Army Daughter Commissioned

Hortense Irene Sweet, daughter of an army colonel, has completed Officer Candidate School at the Third WAC Training Center, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to which she returned from an assignment in North Africa, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States on 15 July.

The WAC officer's father, Col. W. H. Sweet, Coast Artillery Corps, Anti-Aircraft, is Harbor Defense Commander in the Panama Canal Zone. Lt. Sweet's sister, Capt. Eleanor S. Gilbert, is WAC Staff Director at Orlando, Fla. Her brother-in-law, Capt. William C. Gilbert, has completed twenty-one flying missions in India with the Army Air Corps.



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E. Moreen
C. Duff
L. Skelton

O. Oren

AFIC AREA

I. Gunn
L. Lynch

AREA

Vaughan
J. Stubbs
F. Week
W. Winks
H. Caylor
Lobingier
Bishop
C. Blanch-

D. Holstun
A. Rice, Jr.
Schell
J. Watson
Peters
F. Dunlea
W. Jones
S. Magri
Komblevier
J. Mangia-

W. Wagon

J. Tighe
A. Woese
Hamblin
Willough-

F. Bone
E. Hirsch-

Gonzalez

W. Gowen
W. Lasher
D. Littell
Booth
Carpman
Corbin
M. Eberle
Fischler
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Lavery
P. Murrin
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T. Combs
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Victory pace *by Fisher*

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Fisher Body has produced its share of this armament—tanks, anti-aircraft guns, gun-breech housings, fighting planes, bombers and delicate flying instruments.

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technical fields foreign to us. We had to enlarge our plant facilities.

Looking back on those hectic days and nights of conversion, we realize that an understanding of true craftsmanship proved to be, literally, a lifesaver. Precision work on armament came easily to precision workmen. Long-acquired skills and crafts met demands for the most extreme accuracy.

The Army-Navy "E" flies above four Fisher Body plants for excellence in aircraft production and from two others for tank production, while the Navy "E" with four stars, is flown by still another Fisher Body plant for its naval ordnance work.

And an important reason why Fisher Body has yet to fail at a war job is because craftsmanship has never yet failed us.

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Work to Eliminate Forms

The Chief of Naval Operations has called attention to subordinates that there are still too many reports being submitted to headquarters. It has been directed that reports be reviewed and all which do not serve an immediate purpose affecting the conduct of the war be eliminated, with the exception of those which are required by law to be kept for accounting or other purposes.

In an analysis of information flowing into headquarters, commanding officers of Naval, Marine Corps and Coast Guard units have been given several hints on determining whether a form should be eliminated.

General purpose of the report is an important factor. The next consideration is to be can it be eliminated, if not, why is the report required. Is the information contained in the report adequate, if not, what is lacking. If there is too much information contained in the report, efforts should be made to eliminate that which is unnecessary.

It also should be asked whether the information is available elsewhere at headquarters and is being duplicated in the report.

Waves Observe Anniversary

In observance of the second anniversary of the Navy's Women's Reserve, two regiments of WAVES at the Naval Training School, the Bronx, numbering some 3,500 recruits, will march in review at 3 P. M. tomorrow, 30 July, on the school parade ground, with the general public invited to see the show.

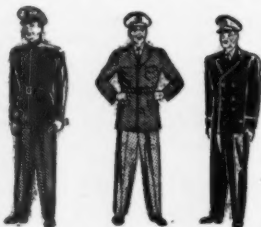
The review will be the Third Naval District's official observance of the WAVES' anniversary and Rear Adm. William R. Munroe, USN, Commandant of the District, will be present with ranking officers of his command. Capt. William F. Amsden, USN, who came directly from the command of a naval vessel in the Pacific to take over the Bronx Naval Training School in February, 1943, also will speak.

Commands Torpedo Station

Capt. John H. Carson, USN, who recently returned from sea duty, assumed command of the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., 25 July.

Capt. Frank G. Fahrion, USN, former commander and under whom the station had been awarded the Navy "E," has been assigned to sea duty.

DISTINGUISHED UNIFORMS



Officers of all services, now on duty in the four corners of the world, know the distinction of Kassan-Stein custom tailored uniforms. The perfect fit attained when a garment is hand-needled expressly for the wearer is assurance of correct military appearance.

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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Navy Commendation Ribbons

The Navy department has stated that a letter of commendation addressed by the Secretary of the Navy or a commander in chief of a fleet to a particular group or unit, as distinct from an individual letter of commendation to each member attached to the group or unit, does not authorize such individuals to wear the Commendation Ribbon.

For such services the wearing of the Commendation Ribbon is authorized only if the letter of commendation addressed by the Secretary of the Navy; Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet; Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, or Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, commends the individual by name for services which he performed.

These regulations were outlined in Circular Letter No. 192-44 issued by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Control Air, Sub Insignia

The Navy has called attention to the fact that large quantities of Aircrew Insignia and the Submarine Combat Insignia are being sold contrary to the regulations governing the sale of these insignia. The sale is supposed to be restricted to Ship's Service stores, and they are to be sold only to naval personnel authorized to receive them by virtue of duty.

It was pointed out that Aircrew Insignia and Submarine Insignia are very highly prized by those authorized to wear them, and it is most undesirable that these insignia be cheapened by being sold to anyone who has not earned them.

Naval personnel has been requested not to purchase either the Aircrew Insignia or the Submarine Combat Insignia from any source other than Ship's Service Stores.

Navy Loses Two Subs

The Navy Department announced 22 July that the submarines, the USS Trout and the USS Tullibee, are overdue from patrol and must be presumed to be lost.

Authorized by Congress 27 March, 1934, the USS Trout was commissioned 15 November 1940. Lt. Comdr. Albert H. Clark, USN, was commanding officer of the Trout.

The USS Tullibee was authorized by Congress on 19 July, 1940, and was commissioned 15 February, 1943. The commanding officer was Comdr. Charles Frederic Brindupke, USN.

Piecemeal Destroyer

The invasion of France was the first action against the enemy for the bow of the USS Murphy, an American destroyer. For the Murphy's stern it was the third.

Last October the Murphy, a veteran of the invasions of North Africa and Sicily, was split in half in a collision off the coast of New York. The bow sank, but the aft section of the vessel was towed into port. The Murphy was fitted with a new bow in time to take part in the invasion of France. She is commanded by Comdr. Russell A. Wolverton, USN.

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Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes in assignment of Marine Corps officers have been announced by Headquarters:

Brig. Gen. Field Harris, assigned duty as Director, U. S. Marine Corps Aviation, effective on detachment of Brig. Gen. Louis E. Woods. General Harris also is assigned to additional aviation duty as Assistant Commandant (Air).

Col. Richard H. Jeschke, from duty overseas, to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. Donald N. Otis, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to Quantico, Va.

Col. Hamilton M. H. Fleming, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. John C. Machamer, from duty overseas, to Oakland, Calif.

Col. John Halla, from duty overseas, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Samuel R. Shaw, from San Diego Area, to temporary duty at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Lt. Col. William K. Davenport, Jr., from duty overseas, to Camp Pendleton, Ocean-side, Calif.

Lt. Col. Earl E. Holmes has returned from duty overseas.

Col. Edward C. Dyer has been detached from Headquarters.

Record Sub Sinkings

A new record for sinking of enemy ships was established when Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed last Monday that a submarine, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Slade D. Cutter, has sunk more than 103,600 tons of Japanese shipping.

Commander Cutter, former all-America football star and intercollegiate boxing champion at Annapolis, was awarded the Navy Cross and two gold stars, in lieu of his second and third crosses, for his feat. He is said to be the first Navy man ever to receive the equivalent of three crosses at one ceremony.

Discontinue "Boarding Book"

Use of the "Boarding Book of the U. S. Navy" no longer justifies the expense of printing, binding and distributing according to an Navy Department announcement. When the present supply is exhausted, it will not be replenished and all ships should then use forms prepared on board in lieu thereof.

Red Cross to Help Navy

Admiral E. J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, has approved the assignment and utilization of Red Cross Personnel by the Navy's Medical Department at naval base hospitals and fleet hospitals, in hospital ships, and in the evacuation of casualties in ambulance transports and other transports designated for this purpose.

Medical officers in command of naval base hospitals and of fleet hospitals now in commission overseas, and commanding officers of hospital ships operating overseas have been instructed to request the assignment of Red Cross personnel. Attention has been called to the fact that only male personnel will be assigned.

Adm. Wilkes Commands Ports

Rear Admiral John Wilkes, USN, has been appointed commander of the United States ports and bases in France, dispatches from London reported this week. From Pearl Harbor Day until June, 1942, Admiral Wilkes commanded a submarine squadron in the Pacific.

Commands at Curacao

Rear Adm. Theodore E. Chandler, USN, commander in chief of United States Forces at Curacao, leaves soon for service at sea and will be replaced by Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, USN, according to dispatches from Wilhemstad, Curacao.



Sea Service Casualties

Casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard announced from 22 to 29 June include the following:

DEAD OFFICER PERSONNEL U. S. Navy

Comdr. J. K. Averill

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. (jg) C. F. Pullen	Lt. C. W. Nelson
Ens. A. D. McRae	Lt. (jg) R. G. Davis
Lt. (jg) C. R. Robinson	Lt. (jg) H. B. Douglass
Lt. (jg) W. L. Minnick	Ens. J. Anderson
Ens. L. C. Sessoms	Lt. (jg) A. A. Jones
Ens. K. B. Rogers	Ens. C. J. Vanderwall
Lt. (jg) D. R. Sills	Lt. (jg) T. Kenney
Ens. W. F. Nolte	Ens. E. H. Booth, Jr.
Ens. L. H. Hatchett	Lt. H. G. Payne, Jr.
	Ens. L. W. Bundy

U. S. Marine Corps

1st Lt. L. F. Hederly Capt. C. R. Durfee

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. A. Krieger, Jr.	2nd Lt. M. H. Weinberg
1st Lt. W. H. Bruce	Capt. H. N. Shriver
2nd Lt. H. W. Hamalain	1st Lt. H. J. Lamson
1st Lt. A. F. Lawhon	1st Lt. L. M. Hupp, Jr.
1st Lt. W. C. Sam	W O H. L. Hundley, Jr.
1st Lt. R. P. Mumme	1st Lt. W. R. Epper-son
2nd Lt. P. R. Pease	1st Lt. K. J. Smith
1st Lt. B. P. McGreevy	Capt. K. D. Handy-side
2nd Lt. B. G. Quigg	1st Lt. C. J. Ahasay
Pvt. H. C. Kreischer	1st Lt. L. L. Neal
2nd Lt. L. P. Jordan	Capt. Frank Ranney
1st Lt. J. R. Prickett	1st Lt. S. R. Windham
2nd Lt. D. A. Larson	Capt. L. A. Wallace
2nd Lt. R. F. Dowling	1st Lt. H. T. Burns
1st Lt. W. W. McKinniss	2nd Lt. W. M. Skinner
2nd Lt. H. L. Boyd, Jr.	1st Lt. M. F. Good-erman
2nd Lt. A. O. K. El-lerman	1st Lt. L. E. Reif-nyder
Capt. C. H. Triplett, Jr.	1st Lt. T. J. Donegan
Capt. R. C. Krans	2nd Lt. R. T. Grein
2nd Lt. M. B. Carsten-sen	2nd Lt. O. D. Neun-dorfer
1st Lt. J. P. Passons	

WOUNDED U. S. Navy

Lt. Comdr. R. B. Der-ickson Ens. C. D. White

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. (jg) R. E. Glass-cock	Ens. S. F. Inman
Lt. (jg) C. McL. Coker	Ens. R. C. Niccoli
Ens. H. R. Davies	Ens. C. B. Jorgensen
Lt. Comdr. H. A. Sohn	Ens. K. L. Stennett
	Ens. B. O. Slater

U. S. Marine Corps

WO H. P. Murry	1st Lt. T. A. Manion
1st Lt. M. J. Sisul	Col. L. C. Hays, Jr.
Lt. Col. J. C. Miller, Jr.	W O L. E. Miller
Capt. E. L. Singletary	

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

2nd Lt. P. A. Hirs-brunner	1st Lt. J. Kader, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. E. Power, Jr.	Capt. D. A. Graham
1st Lt. M. Schneid-miller	1st Lt. C. V. Faulk
1st Lt. K. A. Beehner	Capt. H. G. Gunter
1st Lt. C. M. Carter	2nd Lt. H. D. Norton
2nd Lt. J. F. L. John-stone	1st Lt. J. E. Brister
1st Lt. W. C. James, Jr.	2nd Lt. A. J. Carig-nani
2nd Lt. W. J. King	1st Lt. J. R. Donovan
2nd Lt. T. C. Smith, Jr.	2nd Lt. C. S. Raciti
1st Lt. C. B. Davis	2nd Lt. D. R. Seibert
1st Lt. J. C. Holm-green	2nd Lt. G. E. Thomas
2nd Lt. H. C. Fairall, Jr.	2nd Lt. R. B. Felty
1st Lt. R. A. Lang-hinrichs	1st Lt. S. L. Delollo
1st Lt. E. A. Kelly	Capt. R. Jenkins
1st Lt. P. E. Cramer	1st Lt. W. L. Cardiff
1st Lt. R. S. Selinger	1st Lt. L. M. Wood
2nd Lt. G. R. Coble	1st Lt. D. H. Peiffer
2nd Lt. E. E. Hoag-land, Jr.	1st Lt. H. W. Break-enridge
2nd Lt. G. C. Hill, II	2nd Lt. L. F. Krainock
2nd Lt. V. A. Hagen-baugh	1st Lt. T. J. Ghil-lan
2nd Lt. W. E. Sinclair	1st Lt. D. Ladd
2nd Lt. W. N. Fene-rin	1st Lt. J. B. Murdock
2nd Lt. E. F. McGil-very	1st Lt. W. J. Nichols
2nd Lt. B. O. Fay	1st Lt. D. E. Smith
1st Lt. W. E. Knapp	1st Lt. J. R. Murphy
2nd Lt. E. E. Fechtig	1st Lt. J. H. Kava-nagh, Jr.
Capt. J. T. Golding	1st Lt. P. N. Regin-ato
1st Lt. C. T. Hopkins, Jr.	2nd Lt. E. H. Walker
	Capt. B. L. Coburn
	1st Lt. D. E. Lownds
	1st Lt. B. L. Whipple
	1st Lt. J. S. Cruzan
	1st Lt. G. F. Cooper, Jr.
	1st Lt. W. R. Spencer
	1st Lt. C. W. Lowry
	1st Lt. S. P. Shaw, Jr.

(Please turn to Page 1441)

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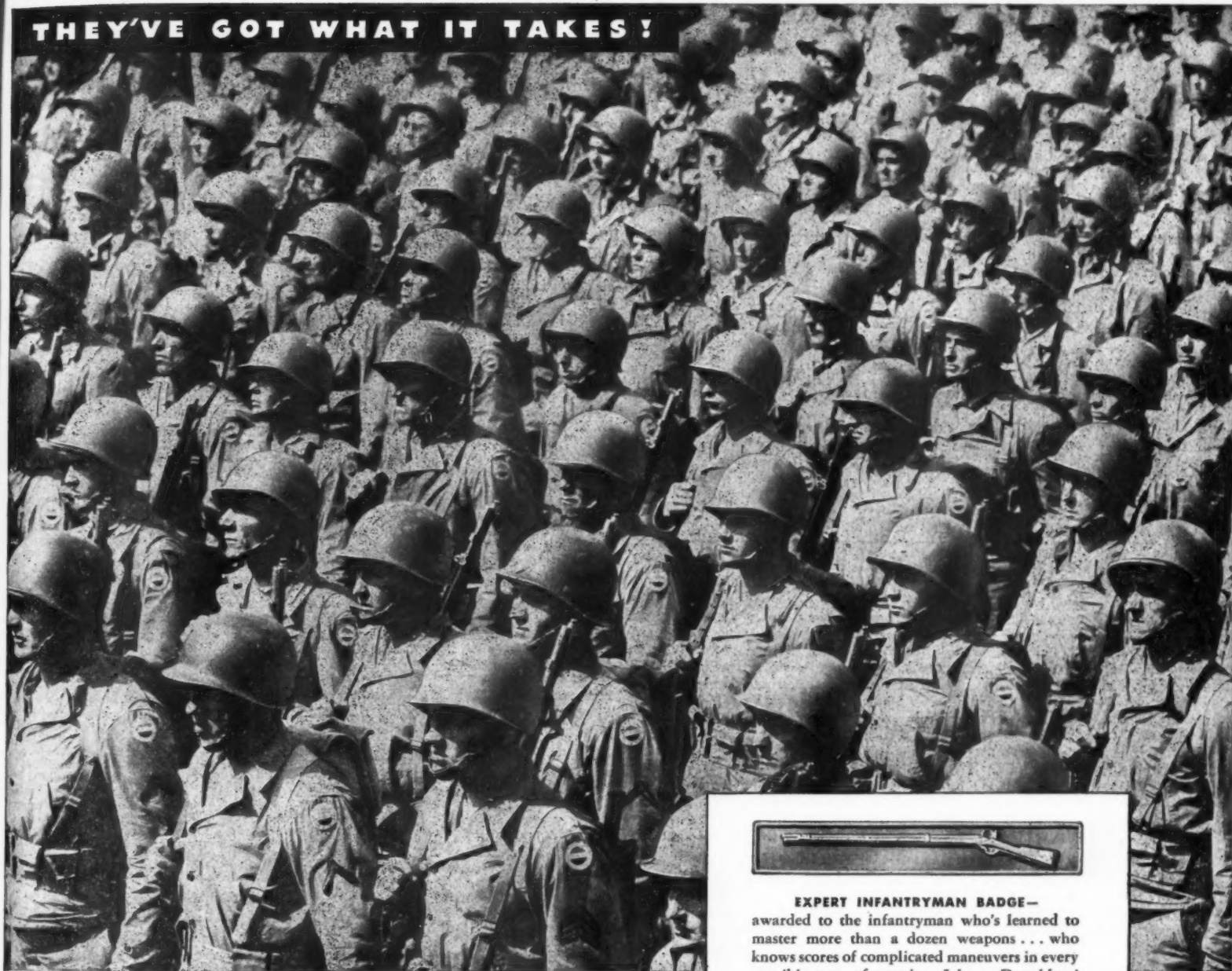
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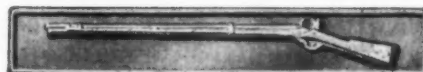
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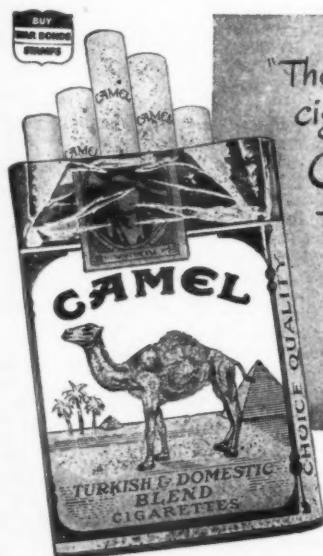


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what it
takes!"



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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it. The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1933.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1944

"I have no fears as to the ultimacy of victory. That will come through the genius of our people and that of our Allies."—ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

THE melancholy announcement has been made by the Navy Department that the Trout and the Tullibee are overdue and presumed lost. Thus they have joined twenty-five of their sister vessels as victims of Japanese depth bombs, gunfire or accident. Exactly how some of them were destroyed we have been advised, but the responsible cause for the disappearance of the balance will be revealed only when we have access to the Japanese reports after the war. What we do know is that in dying for their country, they moved us immeasurably toward the final victory we must win in order that our Nation may be secure. Poignantly aware of their exploits are the Japanese. Since the beginning of the war our Pig Boats have sunk or damaged a total of 806 Jap vessels, war and mercantile, and by so doing have deprived that enemy of vital food and war materials, reduced his capacity to reinforce or relieve strategic island garrisons, and made a mighty contribution to the success of the operations of Admiral Nimitz in the Central and General MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific. So outstanding is the record of this magnificent branch of our Navy in the current war, that it literally takes the breath away. Its deeds of daring and gallantry are so many as to become almost commonplace. In the cold waters of the Arctic and those of the tropics, within the lines of our alert enemies, and even along their coasts, they have cruised for prey. Submerged they have fired their torpedoes, emerged they have hurled their shell, and in their operations have closely cooperated with the surface and air arms of the Fleet. With amazing skill their efficient crews have run the complicated and deadly machines, and when the full story is revealed the Nation will realize with increased pride, the superlative performance of these men whose lives are spent in hourly peril. We are told the submarine personnel for security reasons opposes publicity of its activities such as the surface and air forces are having. With due regard to this wish, it does seem to us that expanded though discreet newspaper reports would promote morale, and provide the country with additional grounds for admiration of its conduct, which would be of benefit to the entire Navy. Secretary Forrestal has a nice sense of discrimination in matters such as this. With special interest he is following the forays of the undersea boats, and while those craft only make headlines at home in results achieved or decorations conferred, it will be of comfort to them to know that this Naval official as well as Admiral King, has his eye constantly upon them, and glories in their achievements and sorrows with them in their losses. The Trout and Tullibee are gone, but with their fellows in disaster their names are etched high upon the scroll of our ships which have been overcome in honorable and gallant action.

IT was clearly the intent of Congress that all enlisted men of the combat ground forces should be eligible to compete for the Expert and Combat Infantryman Badges and thereby qualify for the additional pay accompanying those awards. To carry out this intent the Secretary of War should direct that existing regulations be revised and broadened so that other arms fighting with the combat ground forces will have the same opportunities now extended to the Infantry. While the Act of Congress does not make this procedure mandatory, the fact that the House of Representatives discussed the matter on the floor and deliberately widened the scope of the measure so that it would not be confined solely to enlisted men of the Infantry indicates that it meant that its benefits should be conferred upon all arms. Although the Act, which provides an additional payment of \$5 a month for holders of the Expert badge, and \$10 a month to holders of the Combat badge, was approved 30 June, the War Department has taken no action other than to authorize the payments to holders of the badge. It has taken no apparent steps to make any arm or service other than the Infantry eligible for the badge and the payments accompanying it. The Department previously had estimated that 75 per cent of the Infantry in training would qualify for the Expert badge, and virtually 100 per cent of those in action for the Combat badge. This indicates that the Department proposes a permanent \$5 a month increase for the former and \$10 a month increase for the latter. Surely, it cannot be the intention of the War Department to deprive other components of this pay increase when Congress has specifically authorized it. The regulations should be broadened immediately so that all combat ground elements may benefit in accordance with the will of Congress.

Service Humor

If you think that the parachute isn't going to open, you're jumping to conclusions.

Here lies the body of Seaman Foosby Who died of a heart attack. His laundry was promised for Tuesday And Tuesday he got it back.

—Skyscrapers

Hazardous Spot

The battleship was in port, and visitors were being shown around. The guide was exhibiting a bronze tablet on the deck.

Guide: "And here is where our gallant Captain fell."

Nervous Old Lady: "Well, no wonder! I nearly tripped on the damned thing myself."

—Phila. Naval Arm. Depot.

The Reason

"That sergeant! Never heard a man talk so fast in my life."

"Why shouldn't he? His father was a tobacco auctioneer and his mother was a woman."

—Buckley Armorer

Had That Appearance

First Femme: "Whenever I'm down in the dumps I buy a new hat."

Second Femme: "Oh, I was wondering where you got them."

—Log

Greater Evil

Three Yanks sleeping in Italy were awakened by a crash.

"What was that," asked one, "bomba or thunder?"

"Bombs."

"Thank heaven," said the first GI. "I was afraid we were going to have more rain."

—Jungle Mudder

Deface The Face

In once-gay Vienna, a new series of stamps, showing the heads of Hitler and Mussolini, were issued recently.

"These stamps don't stick," commented one Viennese to another. "They'll stick all right," explained the other, "but the people insist on spitting on the wrong side!"

—Journal of A.M.A.

At A Loss

The sergeant was trying to train an awkward squad of recruits.

"Shun! About turn!" he roared. Then, as he viewed the hopeless mix-up, he went on: "As you were!"

Most of them shuffled into the last position, but Private Jones stood still, looking vacantly ahead.

"You!" snapped the sergeant. "I said 'As you were!'"

"I 'eard, sarge," replied Jones unhelpfully, "but 'ow were I?"

—Magazine Digest

Worth Seeing

At a naval training center, a pharmacist's mate was preparing to fingerprint a recruit. "Wash your hands," he instructed.

"Both of them?" quired the sailor-to-be.

The pharmacist's mate hesitated in thought. "No," he said grimly. "Just one. I want to see how you do it."

—Foreign Service

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

L. K. and E. R. L.—There is no fast policy against sending soldiers over 38 years of age overseas. Normally, such men would not be assigned to units destined for overseas service; but would not be removed from such units if physically qualified for service.

W. E. B.—AR 605-12, which governs temporary promotions in the Army of the United States, does not mention an efficiency rating as a requirement. It does state (paragraph 7D) that the promotion recommendation shall contain a statement "to what degree (superior, excellent, very satisfactory, satisfactory) he has demonstrated his fitness."

J. W.—An examination open to graduates of four-year pharmacy courses within the statutory age limits for appointment in the Pharmacy Corps was held in January, 1944, and results are to be announced soon. No further examination is scheduled at this time.

M. O. N.—A fundamental principle in making allowances for dependents is a statutory recognition that the government owes quarters and subsistence to the lawful dependent. When the dependent receives such quarters and subsistence in kind—as when she herself is in the military service—no right to such allowances can be claimed on the part of former provider. We know of no plan to change this statutory conception.

M. A. H.—An officer or warrant officer who has completed 30 years' commissioned and enlisted service will not be released from active duty under his Army commission solely in order to retire as enlisted man or warrant officer. No action has been taken on proposals to give advanced rank on retirement to enlisted men who held commissions in the current war.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

B-24's and P-40's, striking in force again, attacked the Hong Kong-Kowloon harbor. Attacks on shipping were followed by heavy bombings of wharves, shops and dry dock facilities on the Kowloon side of the harbor.

10 Years Ago

Capt. Edwin A. Woolson, on duty in the Asiatic, has been ordered as Chief of Staff, of the 9th Naval District, Chicago.

25 Years Ago

Col. George A. Skinner, MC, USA, and family are located at Ft. Sam Houston, where Col. Skinner is in command of the base hospital. He recently returned from France where he was in command of the Mar's Hospital Center, one of the largest of the A.E.F.

50 Years Ago

A petition to abolish the marines is being circulated among the sailors of the Navy and extensively signed. They declare that their presence on shipboard is a reflection on the bluejacket and is a bar to his improvement, separating the captain from his crew. The marines have all the guard duty aloft, depriving the bluejacket of such experience and the petty officer of the status of a non-commissioned officer, to which his rank justly entitles him. They also take up room needed for the comfort of the crew.

80 Years Ago

The veterans of the Sixth corps are complimented by the Baltimore papers on the fact that during their encampment in Druid Hill Park, "not a tree was cut down, a road injured, or any part of the grounds disturbed, and it has not infrequently occurred that a large picnic party has left more signs of their presence than these soldiers did after several days of occupancy."

WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert F. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall
Deputy Chief of Staff
Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney
Commanding General, Army Air Forces
General Henry H. Arnold
Commanding General Army Ground Forces
Lieutenant General Ben Lear
Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell

Army Promotions

(Continued from Page 1435)

Capt. to Major—Cont.

1. O. Sekera, Sig C	O. G. Blueher, AC
T. B. Carney, MC	M. A. Halladay, TC
W. R. Crooks, AC	A. J. Africano, Sig C
M. M. Sutphin, CWS	B. W. Skillin, AC
R. J. Garrigan, AC	L. G. Tauser, Sig C
W. D. Nichols, AC	K. B. Spear, AC
C. Brooks, Jr., Inf.	W. F. Polk, Inf.
C. Masbach, ANC	L. H. Sams, AC
C. E. Roache, Jr., AC	W. H. Falor, MC
D. J. Quigley, AC	H. W. Ward, MC
L. S. Spalding, ANC	J. H. Booth, Sig C
W. H. Borden, AC	E. C. Bendere, Jr., AC
N. Warren, Jr., FA	R. W. LaBelle, AC
R. K. Horton, Sn. C	E. H. Fatzinger, sr.,
J. S. Sugg, Inf.	Sig C
M. S. Galloway, ANC	C. S. Bryce, Sig C
J. R. Gump, AC	G. C. Warren, Jr.,
L. L. Hitchcock, AC	CMP
G. W. Pulliam, AC	G. W. Ewell, Jr., QMC
F. W. Dallas, Jr., AC	T. L. Keathley, Sig C
B. A. Shotts, OD	P. R. Wignall, AC
R. G. Boyd, AC	J. W. Cameron, AC
C. E. Barrett, ANC	E. A. Manetta, Sig C
J. S. Kale, AC	G. L. Buck, Jr., Sig C
J. E. Ames, AC	L. L. Anderson, MC
J. E. Biles, FA	W. R. Dotter, AC
D. P. Sorey, AC	H. H. Patton, ANC
D. L. Sorey, AC	E. V. Newkirk, ANC
M. L. Makower, MC	P. H. Carter, FA
E. W. Annapp, CE	J. K. Murray, OD
F. N. Featherstone,	M. S. Clift, ANC
Jr., AC	B. O. Baker, OD
W. C. Matsen, MC	H. M. Oshry, OD
C. W. Saunders, Inf.	L. N. Goldman, DC
N. P. Rose, QMC	J. C. Walker, AC
H. J. Newmark, AUS	W. J. V. Schelven,
H. H. Swasey, Jr., AC	QMC
E. Keim, AC	B. G. Goodman, IGD
W. L. Northern, Jr., DC	J. R. Hopkins, OD
W. R. McCollum, DC	G. L. Promm, OD
W. E. Cook, AC	H. S. Ventresca, ANC
E. Subanks, OD	W. R. Gowdy, AC
D. W. Long, AC	R. J. Baldwin, OD
M. L. Wexler, Sig C	M. Gatten, ANC
C. M. Evanson, AC	C. H. Marshall, OD
J. J. Coakley, PD	K. L. Williams, ANC
R. H. Colliam, AC	T. J. Ryan, ANC
J. R. Connell, MC	H. B. Harshbarger,
G. S. Hamilton, AC	AC
G. N. Nunn, AC	A. M. Keenan, CE
W. H. Coulson, Sig C	F. Nunemaker, ANC
J. S. Conroy, AC	M. H. Darman, AC
C. L. Hines, Sig C	J. E. White, ANC
A. J. Berson, Cav.	H. A. Huskey, Sig C
H. G. McCarroll, AC	J. Carroll, AC
R. W. Warren, AC	J. I. Clower, OD
R. F. Hunter, AC	J. O. Christenson, OD
A. D. Ewald, AC	L. B. Bacchieri, ANC
P. W. Prince, AC	

Sea Service Casualties

(Continued from Page 1438)

1st Lt. T. G. Roascoe	2nd Lt. W. A. Knisley
1st Lt. E. C. Mann, Jr.	2nd Lt. J. M. Roney
1st Lt. W. G. Wolfe	1st Lt. H. M. Leggett,
Maj. R. L. Holder-	Jr.
ness	1st Lt. C. J. Heine
1st Lt. W. S. Howell	2nd Lt. W. E. Storm,
2nd Lt. J. J. Tong	II
2nd Lt. W. A. Day	Capt. R. W. Johnson
2nd Lt. J. F. Prender-	2nd Lt. A. P. Hass
gast	1st Lt. R. J. Ferriter
1st Lt. J. B. Plaza	1st Lt. G. D. Lillib-
and Lt. H. D. Beeler,	ridge
Jr.	2nd Lt. F. R. Stent
Capt. C. F. Reinhold	1st Lt. J. A. Strana-
and Lt. N. W. Wilson	han, Jr.
and Lt. F. B. Harvey,	2nd Lt. J. L. Suddath
Jr.	2nd Lt. B. W. Miller
and Lt. J. E. Dickson,	1st Lt. J. B. Palmer
Jr.	1st Lt. W. C. Lincoln,
1st Lt. L. D. Staley	Jr.
Capt. E. F. H. Bauer	2nd Lt. B. C. Bond
Capt. T. L. Mulfort	2nd Lt. R. L. Morris
1st Lt. W. P. Bakula	1st Lt. L. E. Love
1st Lt. E. W. Card	1st Lt. H. E. Nelson
2nd Lt. R. B. Slouf	1st Lt. W. A. Leitner
1st Lt. J. B. McPeters	1st Lt. G. J. Barnes
Capt. H. L. Rorer	2nd Lt. D. W. Syd-
1st Lt. E. W. Woods	laske
1st Lt. A. Wood	2nd Lt. R. G. Knox

MISSING

U. S. Navy	
Ensign R. B. Madsen	Lt. Comdr. R. S. Lem-
Ensign L. G. Ruth	mon
Lt. (jg) C. E. Nelson	Lt. Comdr. R. C. Evans
U. S. Naval Reserve	
Lt. (jg) K. W. Kirch-	Lt. (jg) J. A. De Bell
wey, jr.	Lt. (jg) E. J. Dooner

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

Ensign T. Tarr, jr.
Lt. (jg) C. D. Smith
Lt. (jg) R. E. Sterling
Lt. R. S. Everts
Lt. (jg) W. H. Folke-
dahl
Ensign V. F. Diana
Ensign T. Clement
Lt. (jg) I. J. Snowden
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. V. R. Kistner
2nd Lt. R. B. Lucy

Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 1436)

1st Lt. J. E. Leagans	FO R. W. Smith
1st Lt. J. O. Riley	2nd Lt. D. E. Boyd
FO V. B. Jensen	2nd Lt. T. F. Jenkins
1st Lt. J. W. Atkin-	1st Lt. J. F. Walls
son, jr.	2nd Lt. J. R. Arn-
2nd Lt. W. H. Baker	stead
2nd Lt. W. J. Hager	Col. G. B. Guenther
1st Lt. C. S. Heinlein	1st Lt. J. W. Herriage
1st Lt. R. A. Hinkel	1st Lt. H. D. Jackson
1st Lt. W. M. Mc-	1st Lt. T. C. Kennerly
Dermott	FO H. W. Lindsey
1st Lt. W. S. Swanson	FO R. G. Mercer
2nd Lt. S. F. Wise	1st Lt. A. D. Parker,
Maj. J. C. Buchanan,	Jr.
2nd Lt. R. W. Coln	2nd Lt. F. G. Calo
1st Lt. J. H. Mont-	2nd Lt. F. D. Baldwin
gomery, jr.	1st Lt. T. M. Cham-
FO G. E. Forslund	bliss, Jr.
2nd Lt. G. C. Mc-	1st Lt. W. D. Moody
Gonigle	2nd Lt. A. F. Sweeney
2nd Lt. C. H. Semon	Capt. A. H. Cox, Jr.
Maj. W. H. Houston	Capt. J. R. Harvey
1st Lt. R. C. Machen	Capt. R. B. Trenner
2nd Lt. T. J. Maher	2nd Lt. B. H. Little,
Capt. J. A. Rafferty	Jr.
1st Lt. E. P. Thoma	2nd Lt. D. D. Mur-
2nd Lt. C. Truby	dock
FO M. R. Zeman	Capt. L. J. Drnovich
2nd Lt. J. Bejian	2nd Lt. S. T. Rowan
1st Lt. R. U. Extraze	1st Lt. E. J. Dillonaire
1st Lt. R. M. Brice	FO S. H. Kempen
1st Lt. W. C. Harrison	2nd Lt. J. R. Opits
FO J. G. Metcikas	FO R. A. Patefield
2nd Lt. E. R. Norton	Lt. Col. R. C. Carroll

Enlisted Personnel

S.Sgt. R. G. Hargrove	S.Sgt. J. B. Hall
S.Sgt. W. Johnson	T.Sgt. R. F. Kruse
S.Sgt. M. E. Littrell	T.Sgt. W. C. King
S.Sgt. A. J. Mann	S.Sgt. S. Levine
S.Sgt. S. Marinos	T.Sgt. C. M. Lohman
S.Sgt. F. Murphy, Jr.	S.Sgt. S. Molnar
S.Sgt. P. L. Simrell	S.Sgt. E. H. Mon-
S.Sgt. D. E. Vaughan	ghan
T.Sgt. C. H. Stephen-	S.Sgt. R. G. Perry
son	T.Sgt. S. Rosen
S.Sgt. R. E. Bidebach	1st Sgt. E. L. Sowa
S.Sgt. W. P. Bingham	S.Sgt. S. A. Stygall
S.Sgt. H. E. Sharp	S.Sgt. C. W. Parke
1st Sgt. M. A. Wenzel	S.Sgt. D. E. Beers
S.Sgt. E. D. Williams	S.Sgt. G. F. Cornell
S.Sgt. F. D. Smith	M.Sgt. R. N. Lemlin
S.Sgt. L. W. Ardrey	S.Sgt. H. F. McQuade
S.Sgt. Q. J. Echols	S.Sgt. W. G. Morrison
S.Sgt. O. C. Shepherd	S.Sgt. D. A. Tarasco
S.Sgt. C. J. Thyerrell	S.Sgt. F. E. Troy
S.Sgt. J. W. Wehant	S.Sgt. L. E. Updyke
S.Sgt. J. S. Chaklos	T.Sgt. L. E. Welker
T.Sgt. D. F. Fishburn	S.Sgt. N. W. Woody
S.Sgt. T. W. Leddecker	S.Sgt. H. G. Bair
1st Sgt. D. H. Metcalf	S.Sgt. F. C. Burlin-
S.Sgt. L. C. Petersen	game
S.Sgt. G. W. Williams	S.Sgt. H. L. Baker
S.Sgt. C. E. Zalon	S.Sgt. W. H. Case
S.Sgt. E. P. Debrular	S.Sgt. J. A. Cherney
S.Sgt. H. E. Kegg	S.Sgt. M. W. Dorman
T.Sgt. R. J. Cook	S.Sgt. W. J. Lang
S. Sgt. A. H. Holiday	T.Sgt. G. Mucha
S.Sgt. R. C. Meline	T.Sgt. H. J. Newkirk
S.Sgt. R. J. Smith	S.Sgt. M. Vetrovich
S.Sgt. L. J. Knip	1st Sgt. H. S. Golas
T.Sgt. M. F. Lewis	S.Sgt. J. F. Bechtler
T.Sgt. F. Gullory	S.Sgt. W. B. Black-
S.Sgt. H. T. Kinney	man
S.Sgt. L. M. Johnson	S.Sgt. E. D. Elliot
S.Sgt. F. G. Kisa-	S.Sgt. C. H. Cooper
sonak	T.Sgt. J. L. Haynes
S.Sgt. R. J. Nihill	S.Sgt. F. A. Taylor
S.Sgt. E. W. Tanguay	S.Sgt. H. L. Ellison
T.Sgt. R. B. Williams	S.Sgt. A. M. Hudnall
S.Sgt. E. V. McWil-	S.Sgt. L. C. Padgett
liams	S.Sgt. R. F. Sabatara
S.Sgt. F. Baler	S.Sgt. R. B. Todd
S.Sgt. M. G. Stevens	S.Sgt. J. B. White
T.Sgt. D. V. Mac-	S.Sgt. J. L. Lash
Donald	S.Sgt. M. W. Hayden
S.Sgt. G. R. Mill-	S.Sgt. G. F. Swann
housen	S.Sgt. D. R. Creek-
S.Sgt. O. S. Pritchett	more
T.Sgt. W. J. Zach	S.Sgt. W. F. Rellly
S.Sgt. J. C. Biddle	S.Sgt. A. B. Wilhelm
S.Sgt. R. S. Brand	S.Sgt. E. L. Burger
T.Sgt. R. G. Garofalo	S.Sgt. J. DiCuccio
S.Sgt. A. H. Mitchell	T.Sgt. S. Fox, Jr.
1st Sgt. R. C. Walker	S.Sgt. J. E. Linda-
S.Sgt. A. D. Pendle-	mood
ton	S.Sgt. B. H. Wirts
S.Sgt. J. Amato	S.Sgt. A. F. Illik
S.Sgt. V. J. Dellaposta	S.Sgt. J. S. Selmer
S.Sgt. J. P. Durka	T.Sgt. R. P. Steffen
T.Sgt. A. B. Fenner	T.Sgt. G. J. Kyle
T.Sgt. W. Grande, jr.	S.Sgt. E. Borowski

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

1st Lt. P. D. Kidder	1st Lt. H. Pfaff
----------------------	------------------

1st Lt. A. H. Little	Lt. Col. R. C. John-
1st Lt. T. Voudouris	son
1st Lt. J. S. Lukoski	1st Lt. J. J. Sheehy
2nd Lt. C. R. Just, jr.	2nd Lt. W. G. Stade
2nd Lt. R. E. Burton	2nd Lt. G. L. Blatt
2nd Lt. L. H. Kin-	Lt. Col. J. J. Toffey,
naird	Jr.
Col. A. C. Marshall, jr.	2nd Lt. G. A. White
1st Lt. D. P. Roe	2nd Lt. T. Hawkins
1st Lt. E. C. Steele	2nd Lt. J. N. Baker
2nd Lt. H. D. Conyers	Lt. Col. D. B. Barton
2nd Lt. W. J. Martin	FO H. F. Crawford
2nd Lt. J. W. Nicholes	2nd Lt. J. N. Harrison
1st Lt. J. B. Vos-	1st Lt. F. Klein
burgh, Jr.	1st Lt. R. H. Landon
Capt. J. L. Wolford	1st Lt. M. Luchik
2nd Lt. D. A. Trotter	2nd Lt. J. P. McGlin-
Col. T. H. Stanley	nia
2nd Lt. P. T. Ryan	2nd Lt. R. E. Myers
1st Lt. T. T. Sueoka	2nd Lt. J. F. Puchar, jr.
2nd Lt. G. A. Bryan	2nd Lt. S. G. Suss-
Capt. G. A. Prachar	man
2nd Lt. R. W. Stone	2nd Lt. C. G. Conner,
2nd Lt. F. E. Buckley	Jr.
2nd Lt. A. J. Greene	1st Lt. D. C. Morgan
2nd Lt. E. S. Leaming	2nd Lt. L. D. Rieck
2nd Lt. J. J. Malley	1st Lt. J. E. Stanley
1st Lt. M. S. Raney	Lt. Col. W. S. Gray

Enlisted Personnel

T.Sgt. C. D. Coleman	S.Sgt. W. M. Comer-
S.Sgt. A. T. Brown	ford
S.Sgt. C. C. Ryan	S.Sgt. R. J. Geraghty
1st Sgt. J. T. White	T.Sgt. R. R. Lighte
T.Sgt. K. J. Callison	T.Sgt. H. R. Edwards
S.Sgt. B. S. Schubring	S.Sgt. O. H. Heinbeck
T.Sgt. L. M. Siehr	S.Sgt. R. P. Kelly
T.Sgt. W. H. Youtsey	S.Sgt. D. R. Morris
S.Sgt. V. A. Lubins-	S.Sgt. E. W. Rainey
kas	S.Sgt. O. R. Reynolds
S.Sgt. A. Leanza	T.Sgt. J. A. Blair
S.Sgt. C. Brown	S.Sgt. O. Eaves
S.Sgt. C. Cooper	S.Sgt. R. J. Anderson
S.Sgt. W. J. Borowski	S.Sgt. R. L. Orr
S.Sgt. A. W. Hundrup	T.Sgt. R. B. Healer
T.Sgt. J. Menton	T.Sgt. E. L. McDonald
S.Sgt. E. A. Safer	S.Sgt. E. E. West
T.Sgt. W. E. Ward	S.Sgt. G. W. Williams
S.Sgt. N. D. Quehl	S.Sgt. J. J. Diblasio
S.Sgt. D. L. Schults	S.Sgt. G. W. Flint
T.Sgt. V. E. Martin	S.Sgt. T. E. Marks
T.Sgt. P. F. Barber,	T.Sgt. H. J. Morola
Jr.	

KILLED IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREA

2nd Lt. G. C. Schrock
Officer Personnel

Enlisted Personnel

S.Sgt. C. J. Myers	
KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA	
Officer Personnel	
1st Lt. R. J. Alves	2nd Lt. W. A. Selby
2nd Lt. N. Covell	2nd Lt. J. R. Edwards
2nd Lt. T. L. Martin	Capt. W. F. Smoots
2nd Lt. Q. K. Risor	2nd Lt. H. C. Wood
1st Lt. A. L. Hayward	2nd Lt. J. J. Mc-
Maj. W. G. Tennille,	Keown
Jr.	2nd Lt. J. P. Russell
1st Lt. H. E. Rogers	1st Lt. G. W. Butler
2nd Lt. R. C. Hathery-	2nd Lt. M. A. Baggese
trom	1st Lt. K. A. Hunt
2nd Lt. R. E. Nevens	2nd Lt. R. L. Chris-
1st Lt. J. L. Rowe	tensen
Capt. S. G. Lind	1st Lt. E. S. Olson
1st Lt. F. N. Hueben	1st Lt. W. J. Maxwell
Maj. A. B. White	2nd Lt. B. C. Conway
1st Lt. K. R. Buck	2nd Lt. R. A. Hansen

Enlisted Personnel

S.Sgt. A. L. Clinch	S.Sgt. G. I. Whittier
S.Sgt. C. L. Smith	chocki, jr.
S.Sgt. J. T. Benter	S.Sgt. J. W. Mont-
S.Sgt. J. E. Foxworth	gomery
S.Sgt. A. L. Edgeman	M.Sgt. S. N. Pie-
Sgt. O. P. Johnson	del-
S.Sgt. J. E. Stroud	achies
S.Sgt. E. A. Klaine	S.Sgt. C. A. Kepford
S.Sgt. E. J. Klednik	S.Sgt. G. J. Spicer
T.Sgt. F. J. Brunk	S.Sgt. A. F. Janosky
T.Sgt. E. C. Smith	S.Sgt. F. W. Lembke
S.Sgt. H. W. Hodges	S.Sgt. E. W. Smith

Officers included in the lists of wounded and missing are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA

2nd Lt. B. M. Wil-	Capt. D. T. Means
liams	Lt. Col. F. J. Sher-
1st Lt. J. Giles	man, jr.
Capt. B. H. Shaffer	

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. S. S. Burns	1st Lt. L. R. Beson
Lt. Col. C. Wilson	Capt. A. B. Head
2nd Lt. W. V. Wilson	2nd Lt. E. H. Buckles
1st Lt. R. W. John-	Maj. G. M. Griswold
son	1st Lt. H. N. Boykin
1st Lt. W. E. Winans	1st Lt. J. V. Croul
Col. G. V. H. Moseley,	1st Lt. J. G. Kimball
Jr.	2nd Lt. J. S. Bullis
Col. P. W. Thompson	1st Lt. C. J. Ryan
1st Lt. J. M. Huffman	2nd Lt. H. I. Sadler

Mid City
UNIFORM CAP COMPANY
2330 W. Cornock Road, Chicago 8, Ill.
WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF QUALITY
CAPS FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary of the Navy
James V. Forrestal
Under Secretary of the Navy
Ralph A. Bard
Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Artemus L. Gates
Chief of Naval Operations and COMINCH
Admiral Ernest J. King
Chief of Staff, COMINCH
Vice Admiral Richard S. Edwards
Vice Chief of Naval Operations
Vice Admiral F. J. Horne
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air
Vice Adm. John S. McCain
Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps
Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift
Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche

2nd Lt. E. F. Branden-	1st Lt. M. W. Stark
berger	Capt. F. G. Wilkin
1st Lt. W. L. Cullen	1st Lt. L. M. Zeltner
Capt. J. R. Lepine	1st Lt. H. Romanek
2nd Lt. R. K. Nelson	2nd Lt. K. F

Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. C. A. Engle
2nd Lt. C. P. Shearer
2nd Lt. R. H. Shepherd
2nd Lt. M. J. Weyand
1st Lt. J. J. Obadowski
Capt. L. Rayford
1st Lt. L. H. Carter
2nd Lt. C. M. Burian
2nd Lt. R. K. Holmstrom
1st Lt. J. M. Johnson
2nd Lt. V. C. Judd
2nd Lt. G. A. Weinstein
1st Lt. A. J. Weissmuller
Capt. A. J. Jasinski
Capt. R. F. Thomas
1st Lt. P. H. Van Osdol
1st Lt. J. B. Yadrich
1st Lt. N. M. Pittinger
1st Lt. W. R. Barker
1st Lt. A. J. Boyan
1st Lt. H. F. Bussey
1st Lt. M. J. Curley, jr.
2nd Lt. C. D. Shellin
2nd Lt. J. B. Llets
1st Lt. M. E. Sprandel
2nd Lt. J. H. Brascher
1st Lt. J. T. Collins
2nd Lt. M. M. Weisgarber
Capt. W. F. Jentgen
2nd Lt. J. L. Miller
1st Lt. A. A. Cursio
2nd Lt. J. J. Hynes
2nd Lt. P. Mantone
2nd Lt. W. J. Jilcott
2nd Lt. L. W. Dilgard
1st Lt. C. E. Coffman
1st Lt. M. S. Ziegler
Lt. Col. R. S. Moore
Capt. G. W. Williams
2nd Lt. S. Guzzardo
2nd Lt. J. C. Hudson
Capt. J. A. Steel
1st Lt. W. A. Moore
2nd Lt. F. M. Blanford
1st Lt. C. W. Mathey
2nd Lt. A. M. Sheffer, jr.
Capt. C. J. Parsiale
2nd Lt. J. U. Rose
2nd Lt. H. L. Capozzi
2nd Lt. M. M. Grossman
2nd Lt. C. J. Markvart
2nd Lt. J. Stein
2nd Lt. J. B. Bruski
2nd Lt. K. P. McDowell
Maj. H. A. Neal
1st Lt. A. Canarie
1st Lt. J. F. Nebinger
Capt. M. A. Roesch
1st Lt. L. C. Fletcher
Capt. K. A. Schmid
Capt. J. Shaffi
1st Lt. J. H. Stout

Capt. J. W. Solch
2nd Lt. K. W. Strom
WO F. A. Murphy
1st Lt. R. W. Patmor
2nd Lt. L. D. T. Quinby
1st Lt. W. R. Barker
Capt. G. A. Derosier
2nd Lt. M. Arnovits
1st Lt. G. T. Miller
1st Lt. E. G. Ratering
1st Lt. R. L. Schaibly
2nd Lt. G. R. Trebilcock
2nd Lt. L. D. Stratmoen
2nd Lt. J. V. Dembecki
1st Lt. I. Fink
2nd Lt. N. A. Pearce
1st Lt. S. H. LaBarge
2nd Lt. H. D. Smith
1st Lt. N. J. Young
1st Lt. V. S. Smeitzer
Capt. A. W. Meade
1st Lt. R. P. Taylor
1st Lt. J. T. Acton
Capt. E. J. Alleo
1st Lt. J. D. Billman
Capt. J. C. Gleason
2nd Lt. W. A. Glendenning
1st Lt. E. M. Yevics
2nd Lt. J. W. Atkins
2nd Lt. J. B. Haywood
Lt. Col. J. G. Smyth, jr.

WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

2nd Lt. W. A. Madela, jr.
2nd Lt. A. A. Melone
FO J. S. Long
2nd Lt. J. J. Miller
1st Lt. R. V. McGaughey
1st Lt. R. L. Simms
2nd Lt. R. A. Pope
1st Lt. K. E. Phillips
2nd Lt. C. V. Rosenbauer
2nd Lt. C. A. Shea, jr.
1st Lt. V. E. Townsend
2nd Lt. R. A. Pope
1st Lt. K. E. Phillips
2nd Lt. C. V. Rosenbauer
2nd Lt. C. A. Shea, jr.
1st Lt. V. E. Townsend

MISSING IN ASIATIC AREA

2nd Lt. N. A. Hanan, jr.
FO F. D. Brock
1st Lt. J. W. Trammell
2nd Lt. J. R. Price
1st Lt. W. F. Lewis
1st Lt. I. B. Furman
1st Lt. P. W. Angalakos
2nd Lt. J. A. McCamy
2nd Lt. L. H. Sturdivant
1st Lt. E. F. Hennig
2nd Lt. A. A. Dorrance, jr.
2nd Lt. D. T. Loyd
2nd Lt. B. J. Roth

MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. J. A. McCamy
2nd Lt. L. H. Sturdivant
1st Lt. E. F. Hennig
2nd Lt. A. A. Dorrance, jr.
2nd Lt. D. T. Loyd
2nd Lt. B. J. Roth
2nd Lt. L. H. Sturdivant
1st Lt. E. C. Main
2nd Lt. L. P. Menees

2nd Lt. H. W. Bollin
1st Lt. W. H. Palin
1st Lt. M. T. Stelle
2nd Lt. T. R. Westrope
1st Lt. J. A. Wiersema
1st Lt. A. T. Krause
2nd Lt. J. J. Mets
FO Lester Miller
Capt. J. D. Root
2nd Lt. R. J. McIntosh
2nd Lt. E. H. Vishion
1st Lt. J. F. Jones
2nd Lt. H. G. Hyde
2nd Lt. W. G. Lyons
1st Lt. V. J. Massa
1st Lt. L. B. Tipson
FO O. D. Brown
1st Lt. R. L. Bedford
2nd Lt. R. M. Bistline
2nd Lt. J. C. Dillon
1st Lt. P. M. J. Fierro
1st Lt. R. V. Keywan
2nd Lt. E. J. Wagner
Capt. S. M. Malakoff
2nd Lt. A. J. Mancuso
2nd Lt. R. J. Morris
2nd Lt. J. M. Paurice
1st Lt. H. A. Pickell
2nd Lt. M. Schenker
1st Lt. J. J. Sullivan
2nd Lt. T. A. Tucker
1st Lt. I. J. Feibus
1st Lt. H. W. Hohli, jr.
1st Lt. H. L. Miller, jr.
1st Lt. H. A. Capelluto
2nd Lt. R. C. Howard
1st Lt. R. S. Towles
1st Lt. R. A. Kroenke

MISSING IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

2nd Lt. R. L. Pemberton, jr.
1st Lt. J. D. Allee
2nd Lt. V. C. Baker
2nd Lt. M. E. Hoffman
2nd Lt. G. H. Johnston
2nd Lt. R. C. Kline
2nd Lt. D. K. Pearson
2nd Lt. W. Potter
2nd Lt. W. A. Thomas
1st Lt. E. J. Verga
2nd Lt. M. L. Walker
2nd Lt. I. B. McNulty
Lt. Col. J. F. Skella
2nd Lt. C. L. Davis
2nd Lt. E. H. Georgalas
2nd Lt. W. K. Wilson
1st Lt. G. J. Nobles, jr.
1st Lt. F. V. Walker
2nd Lt. B. S. Green
2nd Lt. D. H. Parker-son
2nd Lt. D. J. Pieper
2nd Lt. J. R. Rissman
2nd Lt. C. G. Rogers
1st Lt. R. J. Geyman
2nd Lt. W. R. Harris, jr.
2nd Lt. J. A. Leins
1st Lt. B. H. McClure
2nd Lt. T. A. Mills
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2nd Lt. W. S. Dressel
2nd Lt. G. E. Funk
2nd Lt. E. H. Newhouse
2nd Lt. G. F. Deckert, jr.
2nd Lt. E. T. Lemmon
2nd Lt. R. C. White, jr.
2nd Lt. H. W. Bronstein
Capt. G. W. Leggat
FO M. T. Minasian
2nd Lt. R. L. Richmond
2nd Lt. S. H. Johnson
2nd Lt. L. O. Osborne
1st Lt. W. B. Flack
2nd Lt. L. J. Flory, jr.
2nd Lt. H. E. Noone
2nd Lt. J. R. Winslow
Capt. W. W. Galt
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2nd Lt. W. J. Fournier
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2nd Lt. A. I. Gottlieb
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2nd Lt. H. L. Sapehoff

2nd Lt. P. T. Leonard
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2nd Lt. Harry Flukorn
2nd Lt. R. B. McCaslin
2nd Lt. C. A. Ryan
2nd Lt. G. Salapa, jr.
2nd Lt. K. C. Sayre, jr.
2nd Lt. M. E. Finley
1st Lt. J. K. Newcomb
FO J. L. Rowlett
1st Lt. S. W. Doan
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1st Lt. J. J. Mendler
2nd Lt. R. Poulkes
Lt. Col. D. A. Campbell
2nd Lt. E. K. Cornelius
1st Lt. J. H. McCracken
2nd Lt. T. C. Richards
1st Lt. H. J. Saborsky
1st Lt. J. B. Wagner
2nd Lt. W. R. Cullins
2nd Lt. J. F. Flannery
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1st Lt. J. C. Duval
Capt. C. B. Gracey, jr.
1st Lt. R. L. Bridges
2nd Lt. N. I. Dickerson

Col. T. H. Mitchell With RCA

Lt. Col. Thompson H. Mitchell has been appointed General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., it was announced 24 July by Lt. Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of Radio Corporation of America.

Colonel Mitchell recently has served as Chief of the Traffic Operational Engineering Section of the Engineering Branch of the U. S. Army Communications Service, Washington, D. C. He has been assigned to inactive duty after nearly two and a half years with the Signal Corps. He was in the European theater of operations for two months last winter. A graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis (Class of '25), Colonel Mitchell resigned from the Navy in 1927 to enter the communications field.

U. S. War Round Up

BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR

The Allied forces in Normandy have again taken the offensive. American troops west of St. Lo have penetrated deep into German defenses against an opposition strong and stubborn, but slowly compelled to yield ground. The British and Canadians south of Caen also made initial headway amid bitter fighting in an area where the Germans reinforced a heavy concentration of armor and artillery and launched counterattacks. Some of the gained ground was lost.

In the drive west of St. Lo, American tanks have thrust forward five miles south of the St. Lo-Perriers road to take Marigny and Canisy. Twenty-four villages were captured in two days.

The attack by General Bradley's troops in this area brought all types of our air force into the coordinated effort to break the enemy line. Three thousand planes participated in the prelude and in the first stage of the battle. Upon an area of only 10 square miles, our planes unloaded 6,000 tons of bombs. More than 1,500 American heavy bombers contributed to this tactical effort.

This kind of air action is a powerful aid to the ground troops, but it remains true that the infantrymen must still bear the main burden of plowing their own way forward.

In Italy, the Germans are being driven back into the Gothic line. American troops have entered the southern section of Pisa and hold the south bank of the Arno River from the west coast to a point 20 miles from Florence. Approaching Florence from the south, British troops are 10 miles from that city. On the Adriatic coast the Poles are close to Senigallia.

The Germans have blown up the bridges over the Arno River to check our forces further. Then, in the mountain positions of the Gothic line, they will enjoy natural defenses which they hope can be held with depleted forces.

American casualties of the Fifth Army in Italy from the time of the first landing on the Italian mainland to July 18 are: 13,382 killed, 51,104 wounded and 10,920 missing or prisoners of war—a total of 75,406. In addition American Air Force losses, including those suffered on bombing attacks deep into Europe, are: 1,383 killed, 1,741 wounded and 8,541 missing or prisoners of war—a total of 11,665.

During the week, American heavy bombers from both England and Italy have attacked German industry, especially airplane plants and oil refineries.

The advances of the Russian armies on the eastern front have carved up German armies, enveloped German strongpoints, pressed the threat to German troops in all the Baltic states and made it extremely difficult for the enemy to reform, ever far back in Poland, for a new defense.

In the Pacific, there is special encouragement to be taken from successful landings of Marines and Army Infantry on the island of Guam and the progress of operations there.

In the joint operations on Salpan, Army Infantry casualties were as follows: 90

(Please turn to Page 1444)

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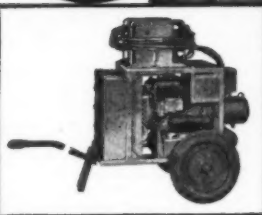
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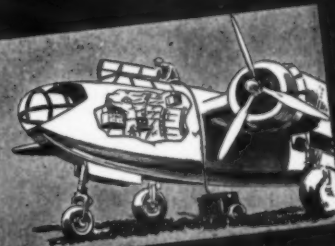
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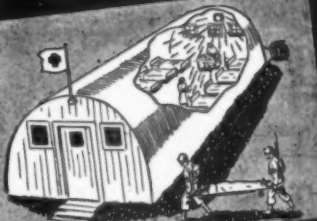
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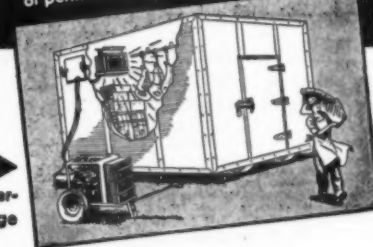
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U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from Page 1442)

killed, 2,456 wounded and 112 missing—a total of 3,498. Half of the wounded have returned to duty.

Army planes from the Southwest Pacific supported the operations in the Marianas by neutralizing enemy airfields in Yap, the Palau Islands and the Carolines. On New Guinea, the Japanese who are entrapped east of Aitape vainly tried to break out to the west. With their supplies at starvation level and hammered by our planes and naval guns, they have temporarily withdrawn to think it over.

A detailed tabulation of what we know to have been casualties of the Japanese in the Central and Southwest Pacific from the first of November of last year to the present time shows that 85,000 Japanese have been killed.

Lord Mountbatten has announced today the shelling and bombing of the Japanese base at Sabang, off northwest Sumatra. At no point is the enemy safe in his stolen empire.

In Southeast Asia, the Japanese retreat from Imphal and other Indian territory con-

tinues. The Chinese and Americans continue to press forward in northern Burma. In south China, the Japanese are attacking the enveloped Chinese garrison in Hengyang. Every day our 14th Air Force, strafing and bombing, give Chinese ground troops all presently possible aid.

United States Army casualties in all theaters as reported through 6 July, 1944, are as follows: killed 37,237, wounded 89,949, prisoner of war 40,796, missing 39,311—a total of 207,283.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Atlantic:—The role of the large combatant ships in the invasion is diminishing. Although bombardment of shore positions by Allied Naval vessels continues in some sectors, the inward thrust of the bridgehead in Normandy has reduced the assistance which can be offered by surface ships. Enemy mine-laying activity off the bridgehead coast, frequently by air continues to call for prompt counter measures by Allied minesweepers. Clashes between small craft continue.

Pacific:—Guam, Tinian and Saipan are the key which will unlock the door to Japan, the Philippines and the coast of China. Their occupation will give us bases aggregating ap-

proximately 300 square miles and containing eight airfields and five harbors within 1,500 miles of Japan and the Philippines. As Admiral King has said, 1,500 miles is a practical radius for fleet operations. We are approximately as far from Japan and the Philippines as the Canal Zone is from New Orleans or as the Virgin Islands are from New York.

The sea, air and land forces fighting in the Marianas have demonstrated a staying power unparalleled in Naval warfare. They now have been on the offensive for more than six weeks. A great armada of warships and supply vessels has operated within 550 to 1,500 miles of the enemy's home islands without serious injury from Japanese air, surface or submarine forces. On several occasions they have fought closer to the enemy's main base than to their own advanced base.

The resumption of our offensive operations in the Marianas by our landings on Guam and Tinian with comparative ease reflects the importance of the defeat we inflicted on the Japanese fleet on 19 and 20 June.

The success of this softening up is indicated in the reports that the landings on Guam were the smoothest conducted to date and went on schedule to the minute.

It is desired to stress the teamwork involved in these operations and the firm control of the sea and air which is permitting us to gain control of the ground.

Also aiding in the campaign to take Guam has been the assistance received from General MacArthur. Aircraft under his command have helped by making repeated raids upon the enemy's air bases in the central and western Carolines.

The attack on Guam is being made by Army and Marine Corps troops not previously engaged in the Marianas. The attack on Tinian is being made by the same troops that conquered Saipan.

The number of prisoners taken on Saipan is by far the greatest taken in any operations against the Japanese in the war to date.

A summary of our Saipan campaign shows that our losses were as follows: Killed in action, 3,049; Wounded in action, 13,049; and Missing in action, 365.

U. S. COMMUNIQUE

Highlights from U. S. War Communiques:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 532, 22 July—The submarines USS Trout and USS Tullibee are overdue from patrol and must be presumed to be lost.

CINCPAC

No. 82, 21 July—United States Marines and Army assault troops established beachheads on Guam Island on 20 July (West Longitude Date), with the support of carrier aircraft and surface combat units of the Fifth Fleet.

Amphibious operations against Guam Island are being directed by Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly, U. S. Navy.

Expeditionary troops are commanded by Major General Roy S. Geiger, USMC, Commanding General, Third Amphibious Corps.

No. 83, 21 July—Good beachheads have been secured on Guam Island by Marines and Army troops. Additional troops are being landed against light initial enemy resistance. The troops advancing inland are meeting increasing resistance in some sectors.

On 19 July (West Longitude Date) 627 tons of bombs and 147 rockets were expended in attacks on Guam by carrier aircraft.

Liberator search planes of Group One, Fleet Air Wing Two bombed Haha Jima and Chichi Jima in the Bonin Islands and Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands on 19 July (West Longitude Date).

No. 84, 22 July—Our troops are making satisfactory progress in both sectors on Guam. We have captured Mount Alifan in the southern area. In the north the roads from Agaña to Piti Town are in our hands.

Our northern beach extending from Asan Point to Adelup Point, was under mortar fire during the night of 20-21 July (West Longitude Date). Cabras Island is under our control and about half of it has been occupied.

At the southern beachhead, extending from Agat Town south to Bangi Point, the enemy attempted a counterattack in the early morning of 21 July, which was thrown back.

Initial beachheads on Guam Island were established immediately above and immediately below Orote Peninsula. Troops of the Third Marine Division landed on the northern beach. The First Provisional Marine Brigade landed in the south. Following the initial assault landings, elements of the Seventy-Seventh Infantry Division, U. S. Army, were landed in support of the Marines.

No. 85, 23 July—Substantial gains were made by our forces on Guam during the night of 21 July and during the day of 22 July (West Longitude Dates). In the northern area all of Cabras Island and Piti Town were captured. Attempts made by the enemy during the night of 21-22 July to infiltrate our lines were repulsed. In the southern area Orote Peninsula has been nearly cut off by our forces.

Intense artillery and Naval gunfire was directed against Tinian Island on 21 July. Seventy-five tons of bombs were dropped on airfields and dock areas at Truk Atoll on 21 July by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators.

No. 86, 24 July—Assault troops of the Second and Fourth Marine Divisions established beachheads on Tinian Island on 23 July (West Longitude Date), supported by carrier

and land-based aircraft and by artillery and Naval gunfire.

Amphibious operations against Tinian Island are being directed by Rear Admiral Harry W. Hill, U. S. Navy, Commander Group Two Amphibious Forces Pacific Fleet.

Expeditionary troops are commanded by Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt, USMC, Commanding General Fifth Amphibious Corps.

No. 87, 24 July—Enemy forces on Orote Peninsula, on Guam Island, have been completely cut off by troops of the First Provisional Marine Brigade, and the Seventy-Seventh Infantry Division which advanced during 23 July (West Longitude Date) across the base of the peninsula. In the northern sector, the Third Marine Division has made additional gains against strong enemy opposition.

In the North our lines as of 6:00 P.M., 23 July, extend northeast from the mouth of the Sasa River to Adelup Point and extend inland approximately 2,900 yards at the point of deepest penetration. In the south our lines extend from the inner reaches of Apra Harbor to a point opposite Ana Island. The greatest depth of advance is approximately 5,000 yards.

Rota Island was attacked by carrier aircraft on 23 July. Ponape in the Caroline Islands was bombed on 22 July, by Seventh Army Air Force Mitchell. Shimushu Island in the northern Kuriles was attacked on 22 July, by Ventura search planes of Fleet Air Wing Four.

No. 88, 24 July—A firm beachhead has been secured on the northwest shore of Tinian Island by troops of the Second and Fourth Marine Divisions. Our forces control approximately two and one half miles of coastline.

No. 89, 25 July—On 24 July (West Longitude Date) contact was established between patrols from the northern and southern assault forces on Guam Island, along the eastern shore of Apra Harbor. In the northern sector good progress has been made and pockets of resistance near Adelup Point have been wiped out. In the north our lines now extend from Adelup Point in a general southerly direction to the mouth of the Agaña River. In the southern sector our lines extend across the base of the Orote Peninsula to a point opposite Ana Island.

The Tinian beachhead was broadened and deepened during 24 July.

Paramushiru in the Kurile Islands was attacked by Ventura search planes of Fleet Air Wing Four on 23 July. Sixty-seven tons of bombs were dropped on Truk Atoll by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators on 23 July.

HQ, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

No. 87, 19 July—Fierce fighting is going on in Faubourg de Vauclelles and in the plain south and east of Caen. Enemy armored formations have been thrown in an attempt to block the breach made in German positions in this area.

St. Lo was finally cleared of the enemy during yesterday evening.

No. 88, 19 July—Fierce armored and infantry fighting continued this morning in the area south and east of Caen. Faubourg de Vauclelles is now entirely in our hands.

One thousand two hundred and fifty prisoners were taken yesterday in the Caen area and the total taken since the beginning of the campaign is now over 60,000.

No. 89, 20 July—The battle south and east of Caen continues. Allied troops striking toward Troarn have reached the railway half a mile from the town while other forces which had taken part in the clearing of Louvigny and Vauclelles have driven the enemy from the villages of Cormelles and Ifs.

No. 90, 20 July—A series of infantry thrusts to the east and south of Caen have steadily extended the area which is firmly in our hands. Bourguebus and Frenouville have been freed of the enemy and we are in possession of the villages of Bras and Hubert-Folle and of the ridge to the north of St. Andre-sur-Orne.

Periodical Comm., No. 1, 20 July—During the period 4-15 July French resistance forces continued their operations in the face of violent German attacks, which were frequently supported by tanks, artillery and aircraft. In the majority of the attacks either the enemy was repelled with serious losses or the French Forces of the Interior were able to retire successfully. As a result of these activities the movement of enemy troops and supplies to Normandy has been effectively delayed.

Resistance groups in Belgium have, since the Allied landings, been engaged in the systematic destruction of railways, road bridges, telecommunications, railway turntables and signaling apparatus throughout the entire country.

No. 91, 21 July—Attacking from the ridge north of St. Andre-sur-Orne, Allied infantry have captured the village.

No. 92, 21 July—Allied troops yesterday continued to advance south of St. Andre-sur-Orne against heavy enemy resistance which developed into an enemy counter-attack near St. Martin de Fontenay. This counter-attack, which was supported by armor, was repulsed with loss to the enemy.

No. 94, 22 July—A number of enemy counter-attacks on both the western and east-

(Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from Preceding Page)

sectors of the front have been repulsed with a total of at least fourteen enemy tanks knocked out.

No. 93, 23 July—In the Caen sector east of the Orne, Allied troops have cleared the enemy from the village of Etavaux. Our forces advanced south and east of Etterville, and Maltot is in our hands.

No. 96, 23 July—Allied troops east of Caen have cleared the enemy from the village of Emleville. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed in the regions of yesterday's advances near Maltot and near Seves in the western sector.

No. 98, 24 July—Early today Allied light bombers harried enemy troops and attacked rail movements in a broad belt behind the enemy line from east of the Seine to the battle area.

Special, 25 July—On the eastern flank of the Twenty-first Army Group the attack has been resumed astride the Falaise road in a southerly direction.

Early this morning Canadian and British troops of the Second Army attacked enemy positions on a wide front. Heavy fighting is going on.

No. 99, 25 July—An Allied attack began early this morning astride the Falaise road south of Caen. First reports indicate that some progress already has been made.

No. 100, 25 July—Heavy fighting has followed our attack south of Caen this morning. In spite of stubborn enemy resistance with armor and infantry the advance has been maintained and fighting is in progress in the area of May-sur-Orne and Tilly-la-Campagne. In the western sector an attack was launched at noon west of St. Lo.

STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE
19 July—More than 1,200 heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force this morning attacked factories, railway yards and airdromes in southern and southwestern Germany.

20 July—In a many-pronged attack coordinated by the USSAFE more than 1,200 heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force and heavy bombers of the Italy-based Fifteenth Air Force in medium strength struck heavily today at German aircraft factories, oil plants and other war industries. It was the second consecutive day in which the Eighth and Fifteenth made coordinated attacks on the enemy.

21 July—For the third successive day attacks by the Eighth and Fifteenth Air Forces coordinated by the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe were hurled against German war plants Friday.

It was also the third successive day in

which more than 1,000 Eighth Air Force heavy bombers took part in these assaults.

23 July—P-38 Lightnings of the Fifteenth Air Force, escorted by P-51 Mustangs of the same command, strafed German airdromes at Bazau and Zillstet in Rumania today and landed at American bases in the Soviet Union. The fighters flew from bases in Italy.

ALLIED HQ., NEW GUINEA

20 July—Netherland New Guinea: Numfor: Total enemy dead and prisoners at Numfor now amount to 871. Prisoners of the Japanese recovered and freed now number 268.

British New Guinea: Alape-Wewak: The enemy, having been frustrated in his initial frontal attempt at infiltration of the Drinimor River sector, is now attempting to bypass our right flank through foothills of the Torricell Mountains. Our ground forces report an additional 582 enemy killed.

22 July—Numfor: Our ground forces, mopping up enemy remnants, have killed an additional thirty-eight of the enemy and taken 136 prisoners, bringing his total losses to 1,045, including 324 prisoners.

23 July—Blak: Our ground forces, mopping up scattered remnants of the enemy garrison, report an additional 229 killed, fifty-seven prisoners of war and the recovery of 450 Javanese, Indians and Chinese, former prisoners of the Japanese. Air patrols harassed targets on the north coast.

24 July—Philippine Islands: Our air patrols sank a coastal vessel seventy miles off the coast of Mindanao.

25 July—British New Guinea: Alape-Wewak: The enemy made another attempt to breach the Drinimor River line in frontal assaults combined with flank envelopment from the south. The main attacks broke down under our artillery fire. Footholds gained by the infiltration of isolated detachments are being liquidated in local counter-attacks now in progress. The fighting is sharp.

In these successive assaults on narrow frontages, in a column of companies, over a period of days the enemy shows an apparent inability to deliver a concentrated effort with his combined forces. His piecemeal attacks result in localized combat in which he is rapidly dissipating his strength. In his rear every bivouac and supply point has been pounded by air bombardment and his carrier lines absorbing the bulk of his service elements have been strafed incessantly.

The relentless interdiction of our light naval force has destroyed the bulk of his barges and reduced his truck traffic along the coastal road to inappreciable volume. Prisoners of war give a vivid picture of deterioration on the line of communications to Wewak

(Please turn to Page 1451)



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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Made desperate by the assaults on all fronts and by the suspicion that many generals besides those executed were part of the exposed conspiracy to end Nazi tyranny, Hitler, Goering, Himmel and Goebbels are going to even more brutal lengths to retain their control of Germany. Besides the blood purge of ranking officers, and their succession by men believed to be loyal through self-interest, the Fuehrer has issued a decree requiring the total mobilization of the Nation and the occupied countries. The purpose of this mobilization is to obtain more soldiers for the Army and more help for industry. Placed in charge of all human and natural resources under German control is the No. 2 Nazi, Goering. Himmler has been designated Commander-in-Chief of the Home Front, in other words Chief of Police to force obedience to government instructions and to maintain order. Goebbels will direct the war effort within the Reich, conscripting every man and woman according to what is determined to be the military need. In addition, the Army, Navy, and Luftwaffe have been limited to the execution of orders emanating only from the Fuehrer's headquarters and to disregard all others; and all Germans have been told to spy upon each other, and to report any person making critical remarks on the conduct of the war.

These acts show how seriously Hitler and his lieutenants consider the conspiracy which almost cost the Fuehrer his life. They are still under the lash of fear, and for their own safety they feel compelled to take extreme measures to counteract the rebellious movement they apprehend the attempt at assassination expressed. If anything were needed to prove the abysmal differences regarding strategy and tactics which existed between Hitler and the High Command, it is the statement signed by 16 Reich Generals, captured by the Russians, denouncing the Nazi leader for misjudgment of operational possibilities and intentions of the enemy, destructive tactical direction, failure to provide adequate reserves and lack of aviation. These prisoners appealed to the Officer Corps of the German Army to break with Hitler, to refuse obedience to his orders and to take steps for the sake of the Army and Germany to obtain peace. Issued by Generals who surrendered their commands, the statement would be discountable were it not that it shows there was grave dissension in the High Command, and the existence of a morale condition in leadership which promoted the defeats that have been suffered. To remedy this situation through the imposition of a ruthless grip upon the Army and the people of Germany as well as those of the Occupied Countries, undoubtedly was the purpose of the new controls which have been decreed.

Whether these controls will be effective, whether the purge will stop rebellion, are to be doubted. Goebbels, in a broadcast to the German people, stated that punishments would be meted out to "the clique of traitors insofar as this is not already the case." It is reasonable to assume that discussion of what has happened will cause greater division in the ranks of the Army. Contributing to the criticism of the Fuehrer will be the further advances the Red Armies are making, the relentless pressure of the Anglo-American forces in France and General Alexander's command, including the forces under General Clark, in Italy. All Germany knows there are no longer any strategic retreats; her armies are in full retreat along the 150 mile Polish front,—at this time the Vistula has been reached—and the Bug and San Rivers line has been pierced. Left to their fate are the German garrisons at the important centers of Brest-Livotsk and Lvov, which the Russians have by-passed. If it remain feasible, the Germans may seek to hold the onrushing Reds at a line running from East Prussia and the Masurian Lakes on the north, the Narw and Vistula Rivers in the center, and the Carpathian Mountains in the South. Here has been established an "east wall," supposed to be impregnable, like that erected on the western front. But it must not be forgotten that the notion of escape has been implanted in the German mind by the continuous retreat from Stalingrad. No matter how hard and experienced are troops, constant retreat demoralizes, and undoubtedly this is true of the Germans. There are few Herrenvolk ignorant of the frightful losses their Armies suffered in the invasion of Russia, of the failure to gain possession of the essential oil fields of the Caucasus and to retain the raw materials of the Donetz basin, the abandonment of much of the Ukraine which the Reich needs for its wheat, and the peril of the flanks in the Baltic States and Roumania. They see their enemy inexorably and speedily moving towards their eastern and western boundaries with encirclement contracting as the Russians advance and the Anglo-American strength increases. No longer is the Luftwaffe able to protect troops from machine gun fire and explosives, or to prevent bombers from blasting their cities and factories where their families work and live. In France, the patriots are operating as an underground Army, interfering with production, interrupting communications, conducting a guerrilla war, and shooting Germans when opportunity permits, even Col. Gen. Otto von Stuepnagel, Commander-in-Chief of the occupying forces in France. Failed too has the Navy in its mission to destroy or at least weaken Anglo-American control of the Seas, and the morale of the under-sea service has been lowered because replacement crews are anxious to avoid the suffocating death experienced by those of the vessels lost.

These facts about the military situation were as true when the attempt on Hitler's life was made ten days ago, as they are today. Nor did or do they tell the whole story of Germany's grave plight to the students of the High Commands.

The change of Ministry in Japan established that the United States could operate offensively on two fronts, and that the Japanese fighting for life have no resources to place at the disposal of their distant ally. Growing apprehension pervades the satellite States, Turkey leaning more and more towards the United Nations has ordered her mercantile shipping to return to home ports. Spain is reducing even the dribble of tungsten being dispatched to hungry German factories. Portugal, impressed by the landing of a Brazilian Expeditionary Force in Italy, is exercising stricter control over exports of this metal and other necessities to Germany. Sweden cut the quantity of ball bearings essential for the manufacture of planes and ground machines. A faint hope that England would seek peace exists because of the report of the damage done by robot bombers. But this hope fades in the light of the landing of larger numbers of American and British troops in France, and the immanence of more landings on the Continent.

It is, of course, not correct to say that Germany cannot and will not fight with the tremendous power she still possesses. What is true is the estimate made by Prime Minister Churchill in a short talk in Normandy to the effect that the central power of the Reich is crumbling, that there is a very great disturbance in the German machine, and that there is time yet for Hitler to be assassinated. Our own Secretary

of War and the officers who accompanied him on his European trip express the same viewpoint. Significantly, they are all agreed that on the part of the United Nations there can be no relaxation, rather acceleration of effort to crush this foe. Marshal Stalin has refused to be stampeded by the latest events within Germany. Instead he is taking advantage of the obvious dissension amongst the German leaders to press forward with greater expedition and to take chances which a few months ago he would not have dared to contemplate. In this policy he has the hearty approval of our own General Staff, and observing it also we will flay the enemy with everything we have.

The Polish question has reached a new stage of complexity as a result of the advance of the Red Armies into the territory of that battle-torn country. Stalin repeatedly has declared that the Soviet Union would establish its boundary at the old Curzon line, that he favored a strong, independent Poland, and that he would not deal with the Government-in-Exile in London because of its anti-Soviet attitude and membership. Now that the Red Armies are well within Poland, Moscow officially has proclaimed these aims. A statement issued by the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs points out that Russian troops have reached "the State frontier," and have crossed it, that those troops will help the Polish people to restore "an independent, strong and democratic Poland," and that an agreement for collaboration has been made with "the Polish Committee of National Liberation." Emphatically reacting to this proclamation, the Polish Government-in-Exile is insisting that the pre-war frontiers must be reestablished and that the Committee with which Stalin negotiated an agreement, is a puppet which can have no standing either with the Polish people or with such Allies as the United States and Great Britain. While deprecating the Russian action, the western Powers are in no position to register objection to it. Clearly, Stalin is in no mood to be trifled with. His war aims are fixed, and in spite of appeals he has refused to modify them. Although it was pointed out to him that seizure of any pre-War Polish territory could be interpreted as a violation of the non-aggression provision of the Atlantic Charter to which his Government adhered, he insists that no violation has occurred since the territory annexed was formerly Russian. However that may be, his willingness for a strong, independent and democratic Poland is regarded as important, even though accompanied by the official notice that the proposed government must collaborate with the Soviet Union. The fact is not lost sight of in Washington or London that in this matter, Stalin holds the whip hand. At any time he could arrange peace with Hitler, and indeed on several occasions he has rejected overtures to this end from that enemy. Therefore, the United States and Great Britain which have been in consultation, are disposed to refrain from lodging any objection at Moscow, but are endeavoring to induce the Red Dictator to come to a composition with the government-in-exile. We are taking the Soviet promise of a strong, independent Poland at its face value, and in creating it will urge that the territory lost to it shall be replaced at the end of the war by the transfer to Poland of East Prussia and part of Silesia and Pomerania from Germany. Also of interest is the fact that the Moscow statement is identical with that issued when Red Troops entered Roumania, and it follows that Stalin, after annexing Bessarabia and Bukovina, will permit that country to be independent, and will not intervene in its social and democratic affairs. Of concern to Britain is the extension of Russia's sphere of influence, and this will give impetus to London's purpose to create a balancing sphere in southern Europe, which would include a Germany freed from Hitlerism and Nazism.

Pan-American isolation evidently has caused the Farrell regime of Argentina to adopt an attitude which a duly elected Government never would have dreamed of. Feverishly reacting to the charges, of Secretary Hull of desertion of the common cause of the Western Hemisphere, of failure to observe the commitments made at the Havana and Rio de Janeiro conferences, and of refusal to suppress the activities of Axis agents, it has recalled its Ambassador at Washington "as a first step," whatever that may mean, and has issued a note in rebuttal of Mr. Hull's indictment. The Hull memorandum presenting the charges, was the product of consultation with all the cooperating Pan-American Powers, which already had manifested their objection to the Farrell Junta by following the lead of the United States and Great Britain in recalling their diplomatic representatives at Buenos Aires home "for consultation." There is no doubt from official reports received in Washington that the Argentine people are not in sympathy with a policy which has isolated their country and placed it in the position of opposition to Pan-Americanism. However, as a result of the war everyone is prosperous, which benefits Farrell and his Ministry. Those revolutionists cannot afford to disturb that condition, hence there is no fear that their next step would be to apply an embargo on the export of beef and wheat to England and the United States. As an indication of the wealth that is pouring into the country, it is noted that during the past six months Argentina has sent goods to Great Britain and the United States valued at \$108 millions and \$68 millions respectively, and received from them goods valued at \$12.5 millions and \$18 millions. On the other hand, these two allies can affect the economy of the Southern Republic by reducing their purchases especially as they now have gained complete domination of the seas and are expanding their control of producing areas. However, such action would be repugnant to Mr. Hull's policy of increasing and not curtailing trade, and anything done will be only with the approval of other Pan American states. What we prefer is that the Argentine people themselves will realize the unfortunate results which will flow from isolation, and either expel the Farrell Junta or force it to act in accord with their own and Pan-American interests.

Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Field Harris, USMC, has been named Director of Marine Corps Aviation effective on detachment of Brig. Gen. Louis E. Woods. General Harris also will fill the recently created post of Assistant Commandant (Air). Indicative of the increased importance of aviation in the high command, the additional duty assignment of the Director of Marine Corps Aviation was changed from Assistant to the Commandant for Air to Assistant Commandant (Air).

Promotion of a long list of Marine Corps second lieutenants, first lieutenants and captains to next higher temporary grades and temporary appointment of a number of warrant officers was announced to the service in Letter of Instruction No. 797, of 5 July. The promotions and appointments were approved by the President on 3 July.

Enlisted Marines over 38 years of age in continental United States may be given discharges if they are to go in jobs which will be as great a contribution to the war effort as their military duties, Headquarters has announced. The announcement rescinds a previous ban on discharges for age.

To be eligible for discharge the Marine must be serving in continental United States. In forwarding the application, commanders will endorse their recommendations thereon, and will include a statement of any special qualifications of the applicant which indicate a value to the Marine Corps in his rank greater than reasonably to be expected of a replacement by enlistment or by promotion of a man better fitted

by age for combat duty. In the case of an applicant having special qualifications, the commander should state whether or not a suitably trained replacement is available.

The order applies to the limited service Marine Corps Reserve as well as to other branches. It was explained that it is not expected that a great number of applications will be received. If too great a number should apply, Headquarters can exercise control over the number granted. It is expected that men returning from overseas will be available to fill many of the posts heretofore held by men over 38.

Capt. James L. Denig, USMC, fatally wounded while leading a coordinated tank and infantry attack against the Japanese in the Marshall Islands campaign 31 Jan. 1944, has been awarded the Silver Star Medal posthumously. He was a son of Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, Director of the Marine Corps' Division of Public Relations.

Captain Denig, who assumed command of eight light tanks immediately upon landing on Namur Island, showed "inspiring leadership" and "indomitable fighting spirit" by directing an attack through underbrush and routing out and destroying numerous Japanese, the citation said. He was killed when he halted his tank to reconnoiter, just as the Japs made a sudden, vicious attack. His wrecked machine marked the farthest advance of the infantry that day. The citation accompanying the award credits Captain Denig's valor, leadership, and fighting spirit with contributing in a large measure to the progress of the infantry forces.

The Marine Captain, who was 24 years old last Christmas, lived at 2122 California Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the home of General Denig.

Captain Denig's enthusiasm for tanks was handed down to him by his brother, Marine Lt. Col. Robert L. Denig, Jr., a veteran of Guadalcanal.

Army Ground Forces—Lt. Col. Arnold E. Elkins, Inf., who served 16 months in both the European and North African Theaters of Operations, has been assigned to the Ground Requirements Section of this headquarters.

Capt. John W. Steedly, CAC, former assistant professor of chemistry at The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., has been assigned to the Maintenance and Transportation section, G-4, of Headquarters, Army Ground Forces.

Col. Clem A. Gunn, CAC, and Lt. Col. Roger MacArthur, CAC, of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., visited Headquarters, Army Ground Forces last week for conferences.

Two classes of Army Air Forces Staff officers attended a course on airborne orientation here this week. The instruction covered all phases of airborne training, airborne organization and doctrine, lectures and training films on airborne operations, demonstrations of parachute jumps, glider landings and lashings, and tactical glider flights.

Col. Myron A. Quinto, chief of the organization, doctrine and training section, visited Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, Washington, D. C., in connection with airborne training activities.

Maj. Richard F. Ludeman, CAC, reported here for duty last week.

Lt. Col. John D. Halton, who has been on temporary duty at this headquarters, reported to a new assignment at Orlando, Fla.

Lt. Col. Frank E. Ross, Inf., Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, Washington, D. C., visited Camp Mackall last week in connection with airborne activities.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND—Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, Commandant, Anti-aircraft Artillery School, and Col. Dean S. Ellerthorpe, director of instruction, visited this headquarters last week to confer on school matters.

Lt. Col. Stanley W. Luther, Lt. Col. Russell M. Nelson, and Capt. Duncan Edwards, Jr., CAC, visited the Anti-aircraft Artillery School, Camp Davis, N. C., last week in connection with anti-aircraft matters.

Maj. Paul T. Sant, having reported for duty to the Anti-aircraft Command from the AA School, has been assigned to the operations division, G-3 section.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Col. Frank L. Lazarus has been appointed director of the Anti-aircraft Artillery School's division of training publications.

Capt. Mariam F. Allen, WAC, has been named commanding officer of the Women's Army Corps Detachment at the Anti-aircraft Artillery School.

Lt. Col. Joseph H. Church has been assigned as S-4 officer of the AAA School.

ARMORED CENTER—Maj. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard, commanding general of the 14th Armored Division since its activation has relinquished command for a new, undisclosed assignment. General Prichard took with him his aides, Capt. W. M. Lovejoy and Lt. Greenfield Pitts.

Sergeant Technicians George Moor and George Howatt, both small arms technicians in the 20th Armored Division's 138th Ordnance Maintenance Battalion, have been judged the winners in the division's time, labor and material saving program. They submitted a proposed modification of the carbine which, in the opinion of division ordnance officers, promises to effect a great improvement in the accuracy and fire power of the carbine. Developed in the division's ordnance shops, the proposals will be submitted to the chief of ordnance for consideration.

Maj. Raymond K. Erhardt, formerly assistant division quartermaster of the 16th Armored Division, has been transferred to a new assignment with the 36th Corps Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kan.

ARMORED SCHOOL—Col. Raymond R. Robbins, recently returned from a 65,000-mile tour of the Southwest Pacific and the China-Burma India theaters, has been appointed director of the tank department of the Armored School.

CAVALRY SCHOOL—Lt. Col. Harold J. Atkinson, Inspector General at the Cavalry School, has left for a post at the Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Fannin, Texas.

2d Lt. James W. O'Keefe has been assigned orientation officer at the Cavalry School.

Infantry—Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, U. S. A., has returned from Italy, where he commanded the 36th Infantry Division, to take over his new duties as Commandant of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

In a report to Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, USA, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, General Walker declared that our soldiers are "more cheerful, more confident, better marksmen. After having seen our men going through the hardships of last winter during which they were subjected to almost continual rains, mud, cold rations, and continual artillery and mortar fire, maintaining a cheerfulness far superior to the enemy, I feel confident that they are capable of being made into the best soldiers in the world."

The 36th Infantry Division, which General Walker commanded, has seen some of the bitterest fighting of the war. This division made one of the toughest amphibious landings of the war—under the fire of the enemy's guns at Salerno. They were in the fighting at Altavilla, made one of the bitterest crossings of a river in the war—

the crossing of the Rapido—and fought at Cassino. They were one of the divisions in on the capture of Rome.

General Walker is proud of a letter received, just before he left Rome, from Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, USA, in which the Fifth Army commander said in part:

"My heartiest congratulations on your new appointment. I am delighted that The Infantry School will have such a skilled commandant.

"The Fifth Army regrets the loss of one of its veteran commanders but realizes the importance of the role you are to play in the training of Infantry for future battles.

"At this time I wish to express my very best wishes for every success as commandant of The Infantry School as well as to extend my congratulations for the superior job which you performed as commander of the 36th."

For its courageous stand against superior numbers of troops the 500th Parachute Infantry battalion as a whole and one of its companies have been cited by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, USA, in behalf of the President of the United States.

Naval Aeronautics—The number of Navy planes on hand at the close of the last fiscal year was almost 20 times the number on hand on 1 July, 1940. The number of planes on hand more than doubled during the 1943-44 fiscal year.

The Navy reported this week discontinuance of the production of the Douglas Dauntless dive-bomber when the 5,936th SBD rolled off the production line of the plant at El Segundo, Calif. The Dauntless dive-bomber has been discontinued because of the development of the Hell Diver.

Japan appears to have plenty of aircraft, but seems to be lacking in first-class pilots, says Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, USN. He suggested that pilots now flying from Japanese carriers are being used as gun fodder while more efficient men are being trained in Japan.

Admiral Mitscher said the Japanese are trying to improve their planes. He described the present-day fighter pilots as far inferior to their American opponents.

Scouring 1,000,000 miles of Pacific Ocean to permit American task forces to continue their advance on Tokyo without fear of being surprised by the Japanese fleet, Squadron VB-103 has just returned from a Pacific duty tour during which it searched approximately 125,000 square miles a day from successive bases at Midway, Canton, Baker, Funafuti, Guadalcanal, Munda, Nedzabm, the Admiralty Islands and Wadke. This squadron flew Liberators and was commanded by Comdr. John Tucker Hayward, USN. Working ahead of task forces, they made available to the commanders complete reports on anything and everything in the 1,000 mile stretch ahead every day.

Army Air Forces—The rate of AAF aircraft accidents and the rate of fatalities in such accidents in the United States decreased substantially during the first five months of 1944 over the corresponding period last year.

Reflecting the emphasis placed on flying safety by the Air Force, the rate of accidents of all kinds dropped 29 per cent. The rate of training accidents was reduced by 25.5 per cent. These figures, based on the percentage of accidents per 100,000 hours of flying, show 37.5 per cent reduction in the rate of all fatal accidents, and a 40 per cent reduction in the fatal training accident rate for the five-month period.

Fatality rates were reduced more than a third. The death rate reported from all AAF flying accidents was 35 per cent less in the five-month period of 1944 than in the corresponding period last year. For training accidents only, the rate dropped 33 per cent.

The rate of aircraft wrecked decreased by 23.5 per cent, while the rate of wrecked aircraft in training only was reduced by 20 per cent.

As a result of its outstanding accident-prevention work the Army Air Forces was awarded a pennant by the National Safety Council for "Distinguished Service to Safety." It was the second consecutive year the Air Forces received such an award.

Flak suits now supplied as standard equipment for American airmen overseas have greatly reduced the incidence of serious injury among combat crews and in the opinion of fliers and flight surgeons alike are saving many lives. These conclusions are embodied in a report received by Maj. Gen. David N. W. Grant, USA, the Air Surgeon, from Brig. Gen. Malcolm C. Grow, USA, Surgeon of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe and originator of the flak suit.

As a result of early experience with this type of body armor, designed to protect vital areas of the body against the hail of lead and steel encountered in combat, additional protection is being devised in the form of flak shawls, blankets and curtains now in process of development. Research and experiments in this domain are being carried on by the AAF Materiel Command at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, the Proving Ground Command at Eglin Field, Fla., the Tactical Center at Orlando, Fla., and by the Army Ordnance Department at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and elsewhere.

All such studies and experiments have as their objective increased protection for fighter and bomber crews with a concomitant lessening of restrictions imposed on their physical movements by bulkier and heavier armor. Although the flak suit now being produced is the fourth model to be developed since General Grow introduced the innovation while serving as Surgeon of the Eighth Air Force, it is being improved constantly. Progress in this direction is aided by improvisations, additions and suggestions by the fliers themselves, who variously favor tail pieces, armored seats and armored shawls resembling horsecollars designed to protect the neck.

More than 400,000 flak suits have been made in the United States and shipped overseas since last fall. Many others have been made in Great Britain to American specifications.

General Grow reported that an analysis of the experience of 133 airmen struck by flying flak or enemy missiles of other sorts while wearing body armor, showed that two-thirds escaped injury of any kind, and 10.5 per cent were killed or seriously wounded. The study yielded the following breakdown: No injuries, 65.5 per cent; slightly wounded, 24.0 per cent; seriously hurt, 2.3 per cent; and killed, 8.2 per cent. An accompanying study of injuries received by members of crews who had not worn flak suits disclosed a substantially higher percentage of serious injuries.

Capt. Harold H. Sweetser, Public Relations Officer at Smyrna Army Air Field, was retired 22 July and placed on the inactive list, it was announced by Col. Stanley M. Umstead, Commanding Officer.

Army Transportation Corps—The morning of Saturday, 22 July marked Commencement Day for forty-one officers, members of the 14th Transportation Corps Class at the Atlantic Coast Transportation Corps Officers Training School, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

The graduates, many of whom have just been commissioned from civilian life, working for many railroads within the United States and its possessions, as well as

motor and water transportation, took part in the outdoor exercises following six weeks of intensive training both on the drill field as well as in the classroom.

Concluding the demonstration, Col. Bernard Lentz, School Commandant and Post Commander, introduced Col. Luke W. Finlay, Executive to Chief of Transportation, as commencement day speaker. Presentation of diplomas followed with Colonel Lentz, Col. Luke W. Finlay, Maj. Alfred K. Hagedorn, Assistant Commandant of the School, Maj. Charles E. Reagin, Post Adjutant, and Capt. Eunice F. Elderdice, School Secretary, participating in the ceremonies.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—On 24 July, staff members of the Office of Management Engineering began a classification and utilization study of enlisted and civilian personnel in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The manpower survey within the bureau is a part of the nationwide examination of Navy personnel under the program of the Navy Manpower Survey Board.

On 14 July, preliminary recommendations for the revision of the Medical Department Manual were approved by the Manual Revision committee, of which Rear Adm. Luther Sheldon, Jr., (MC) USN, is the head. Recommended was the elimination of all appendices, circular letters and purely explanatory material; that the Manual "should aim to set forth clearly and concisely the responsibilities and duties of naval medical officers not covered adequately in Navy regulations" without including "long and detailed instructions on how to perform such responsibilities and duties"; and the retaining of "the present format and physical appearance of the Manual," which is to "be uniform and consistent in content and be subject to important but not daily revision during the present war." Members of the Manual Revision Committee, in addition to Admiral Sheldon, are Comdr. Robert C. Ransdell, (MC) USNR; Lt. Comdr. Arnold F. Emch, H-V (S) USNR, and Mr. W. S. Douglass. Study of the Manual for proposed revision is in charge of Lts. (jg) W. M. Lowry A-V (S) and Fred Cole D-V (S) USNR.

A monthly staff conference of all dental officers in the Potomac River Naval Command was initiated at the Naval Dental School in the Medical Center on 26 July. According to Capt. Rae D. Pitton, (DC) USN, "the meetings are being established for the purpose of furnishing an opportunity to present and discuss cases of professional interest and various problems requiring collaboration." Two topics scheduled for discussion are "Periodontal Treatment and its Success in the Navy," to be presented by Lt. Comdr. J. L. Bradley, (DC) USN, and "Practical Points to be Observed in Determining the Degree of Readiness of a Mouth for Prosthetic Intervention," to be presented by Comdr. L. W. Colton, (DC) USN. Both presentations will be supplemented by kodachrome slides and short movies in color.

A conference to formulate Bureau policy regarding night vision training was held on 24 July in the Research Division. Participating were Rear Adm. Harold W. Smith, (MC) USN-Ret; Captains John N. Korb, C. W. Shilling, and French R. Moore, (MC), USN; Comdr. William New (MC) USN, and Lt. J. H. Sultzman, (MC) USN.

Reporting to the Bureau for duty recently were Lt. (jg) Kenneth W. Heyhoe, H-V (S) USNR, to Management Branch, Administration Division; Ens. Irma F. Non-lux (NC) USNR, to Nurse Corps; and Comdr. Hilton W. Rose, MC-V (S) USNR.

Corps of Engineers—Two Engineer Combat Battalions have been cited for battle honors by the Commanding General of the Fifth Army. The 48th Engineer Combat Battalion and the 235th Engineer Combat Battalion are the units receiving the citation "in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction."

Both Battalions were cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy during the assault on Mount Porchio, Italy, between 4 Jan. and 8 Jan. 1944. They not only performed their normal engineering tasks under fire from a fiercely resisting enemy, but also attacked as infantry during bitter fighting to secure the objective.

Other Engineer Units whose personnel is entitled to wear the Distinguished Unit Badge include the 43rd, 46th, 91st and 96th Engineer Regiments, the 576th and 585th Engineer Dump Truck Companies, Company D, 50th Engineer Regiment, the 114th Engineer Combat Battalion and Company B of the 116th Engineer Combat Battalion, Company A, 803rd (Aviation) Engineer Battalion and the 808th Engineer Battalion Aviation.

Army Medical Department—A historic problem of the military surgeon—"march fractures" of the bones of legs or feet—has returned manifold to plague Army doctors in this war, since infantry training courses have been "toughened up," it is indicated in a report from the Office of The Surgeon General of the Army.

Several hundred cases already have been included in formal reports of the problem by medical officers to Brig. Gen. Fred S. Rankin, USA, chief consultant in surgery to Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, USA, The Surgeon General, and it was estimated that there is generally a high incidence in the Army.

"March fractures" are actual fractures of the bones, which apparently result from prolonged marches. They occur principally in the second and third metatarsal bones, which are those of the forward part of the arch of the foot. A sizable number of comparable fractures of the heelbones also is found, however, and the Army reports also include scattered cases in other bones, such as the shinbone, thigh bone and even one of a double fracture of the pelvis.

The traditional treatment is rest, sometimes with the application of a plaster cast. In some cases, fractures of the same bone or of others will occur again when a man is returned to duty, and some men have been discharged from the army or placed on limited service for that reason. However, a group of orthopedic surgeons at Camp Wolters, Tex., has developed a new technique for handling the injury as it appears in the metatarsal bones. Instead of ordering the man to bed, they keep him on duty, but build a thin, flat iron bar into the non-weight bearing portion of the sole of his shoe, sometimes with a felt or rubber pad as well. They call the device a "march bar" and reported that it constitutes a satisfactory treatment, producing rapid healing by protecting the bone from strain, and saving many man-hours of training time for the Army.

ARMY NURSE CORPS—The nurse's white uniform is being discarded by the Army in favor of brown and white pin stripe for wear in Army hospitals. This will not apply to contract civilian nurses in Army hospitals or to civilian registry nurses on special duty with private patients in Army hospitals.

Officers of the Army Nurse Corps commissioned since the Bolton Bill was signed last 22 June will not need to supply themselves with the white uniforms, and nurses appointed before the bill was signed will be issued the brown and white seersucker. The change becomes effective as soon as the nurse obtains the uniform.

After three years' service at Camp Edwards, Mass. and 22 years continuous service in the Army Nurse Corps, Maj. Vera A. Lawton, ANC, will retire after a short tour of duty at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where her retirement will be made final.

Staff physicians, nurses, station hospital officers and Red Cross workers joined to honor Major Lawton at a farewell party Wednesday evening at the Camp Edwards hospital officers club. Major Lawton was a First Lieutenant when she began her duty at Camp Edwards in 1941.

SANITARY CORPS—The Army Medical Department needs 500 officers for the Sanitary Corps to fill existing vacancies and to relieve for medical duties physicians and surgeons now serving with the Corps. A survey is being made of all Army personnel to find qualified entomologists, sanitary engineers, bacteriologists, biochemists, parasitologists, nutritionists and industrial hygiene engineers. Qualified officers, warrant officers and enlisted men whose qualifications are not fully utilized in their present assignments will be considered for duty with the Sanitary Corps. Warrant Officers and enlisted men to the extent available will be given direct appointments as officers in the Corps. Qualified civilians may also apply in writing to The Adjutant General for such commissions.

Navy Retired Officers—Completing weeks of study of the records of retired Naval officers on active duty, selection panels this week forwarded their recommendations for temporary promotion of selected retired officers to the Secretary of the Navy for his approval. Confirmation of the appointments by Mr. Forrestal is expected within a short time.

Separate panels processed the records of retired officers of the line and of the staff corps of the Navy. Recommended for promotion to next higher grades were ensigns, lieutenants (junior grade), lieutenants, lieutenant commanders and commanders whose records the boards determined justify promotion and who meet the general service-in-grade eligibility requirements.

The overwhelming percentage of promotions of retired personnel made from the beginning of the war to the present time have been "spot" promotions, given because the individual recipients were occupying assignments justifying higher rank.

Army Chaplains Corps—Chaplain George F. Rixey, Deputy Chief of Chaplains, went to Chicago on 25 July to inspect the Chaplain activities of the 6th Service Command on the 26th and 27th. On the 28th, he shared in a meeting of the Service Men's Christian League.

Chaplain Aryeh Lev, of the Planning and Training Division of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, attended a conference of the Jewish Welfare Board in Kansas City, Mo., 17-19 July. From 22-26 July he attended a conference of Jewish chaplains and the Jewish Welfare Board in Los Angeles, Calif.

Chaplain Edmund W. Weber, of the Planning and Training Division, attended the International Convention of the Walther League, a Lutheran young people's organization, in St. Louis, Mo., 18-21 July. He addressed the convention on the subject of the Church's wartime and post-war service program.

Bureau of Ships—The United States Navy on 18 Aug. 1944, will triple the number of combatant ships it had in the fleet on 1 July, 1940, with the completion of the destroyer escort USS Grady.

When the Navy began its intensive building program in July, 1940, it had in the fleet 383 combatant ships. Completion of the Grady, barring any additional combat losses and failure to complete any of the ships listed for completion before 18 Aug. will triple this total.

Total vessels of all types in the Navy have increased much more rapidly due principally to the addition of numerous amphibious vessels. On 30 June, 1944, the Navy had more than ten times the number of craft of all classes, exclusive of small landing craft and small yard and district craft, than it had in commission on 1 July, 1940. During the fiscal year which closed 30 June, 1944, the number of Naval craft of all types approximately doubled.

The new destroyer tender USS Shenandoah will be christened by Mrs. Howard E. Orem, wife of Capt. Howard E. Orem, USN, Aide and Flag Secretary to Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations.

This vessel, the third surface vessel so named in the Navy, is under construction at Tampa, Fla., and was named for the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. The Navy's first rigid airship was named the USS Shenandoah.

A small aircraft carrier has been named Cape Gloucester in honor of the battle ground made famous by American Marines on New Britain. Secretary Forrestal has designated Mrs. Robert M. Griffin, wife of Rear Adm. Robert M. Griffin, commandant of the navy yard at Puget Sound, Wash., as the sponsor. The vessel is being built at Tacoma, and will be launched 1 Aug.

The Secretary of the Navy has designated Mrs. Alfred A. Cunningham, as sponsor for the USS Alfred A. Cunningham, a 2,200-ton destroyer named in honor of her husband, the late Lt. Col. Alfred Austell Cunningham, USMC, father of Marine aviation. The destroyer will be launched soon at the yards in Staten Island, N. Y.

Quartermaster Corps—The existing seven Remount areas of the Quartermaster Remount Service are to be consolidated into five areas and one area headquarters will be transferred to a Remount Depot to conserve manpower and effect greater economy in administration. This will reduce the number of Remount installations from eleven to eight and will release a number of officers and civilians for other duties. The move is due to be completed by 1 Nov.

Under the changes, area headquarters now at San Mateo, Calif., will be transferred to the Pomona Quartermaster Depot, Pomona, Calif. The North Central Remount Area will be discontinued and the states formerly embraced will be absorbed by other areas.

Also, Headquarters, Northwestern Remount Area, Sheridan, Wyo., will be discontinued and the present headquarters of the Southwestern Remount Area, Colorado Springs, Colorado, is redesignated as the Northwestern Remount Area.

Under the re-allocation, the areas will be Western Remount Area, headquarters at Pomona, Calif., including Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.; Northwestern, headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo., including Colo., Mont., Nebr., N. Dak., S. Dak., and Wyo.; Southwestern, headquarters at San Angelo, Texas, including Texas, Kansas, N. Mex., and Okla.; Central, headquarters at Lexington, Ky., including Ky., Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Ohio, Tenn. and Wis.; Eastern, headquarters at Front Royal, Va., including Va., Conn., Del., Maine, Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C. and S. C., Pa., R. I., Vt. and W. Va.

Lt. Col. Hermann R. Eichenberg has been designated as the Director, Industrial Demobilization Planning Division, Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, according to an announcement made by Brig. Gen. Guy I. Rowe, Commanding General of the installation.

The Quartermaster Corps, in conjunction with the American Red Cross, plans to furnish every American prisoner of war in Germany a generous portion of turkey during the Christmas holidays. The Quartermaster Corps, in addition, is procuring millions of pounds of turkey for shipment overseas so that every man in our fighting forces will have a generous share of our traditional bird on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day.

Army Dogs are now being used to locate mine fields, lead the way around them or to clear a path through them when it is impractical or impossible to by-pass them, and to indicate which areas are free of these death-dealing devices. Until recently a closely guarded activity, the Quartermaster Corps developed this method of mine-detecting and began training dogs of its K-9 Corps for this purpose more than a year ago. These animals have been found especially valuable for determining the presence of non-metallic mines which defy the best of mechanical detectors.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Naval personnel at advanced bases in the Pacific may have their own "Victory Gardens" to grow fresh produce to supplement the general mess. A law passed by Congress and recently signed by President Roosevelt has authorized the Navy to plant and cultivate gardens overseas. The new legislation will enable the Navy to provide a more varied and appetizing diet for advanced base personnel and save valuable cargo space on the ships which supply those bases.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Logistics Planning Division, Advanced Base Section, is charged with the responsibility for providing the tools, machinery and seeds necessary to raise a "Victory Garden" in the Pacific Islands.

Army Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. Walter E. Prosser has assumed command of Camp Crowder in compliance with orders issued from headquarters, Seventh Service Command, Omaha, Neb. Previously he commanded the Army Service Forces Training Center of Camp Crowder.

Brig. Gen. Charles N. Hilliken, previously in command of the Basic and Specialist Command, a component of ASFTC, takes over the command of the Center. Col. George W. Teachout, former post commander, will remain as Station Complement commander, continuing in the same administrative duties under General Prosser.

Lt. Col. Frederick C. Lough has been designated Chief, Theaters Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, succeeding Lt. Col. John E. Watters who has been assigned overseas. Colonel Lough, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, has been on duty with the Theaters Branch since his return from overseas several months ago.

Capt. Jerome E. Kappel, formerly in charge of the Visual Aids Department at the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center at Fort Monmouth, N. J., has been assigned as Plans and Training officer of the Eastern Signal Corps Schools.

The story of how an Army Signal Corps Officer, Capt. Herman Wall, put his combat action pictures ahead of his life, reached Washington this week. Captain Wall had been sent with assault units to get close-up photographs of the Normandy invasion. The pictures were taken but he was badly shot in his thigh, left shoulder and forearm and his left leg was gone. However, before he would undergo treatment

he insisted that telephone calls be made to tell his commander where his negatives were. The negatives were promptly sent by plane. Captain Wall's life was saved and he is now in northern England and off the "critical list."

Lt. Col. Frederick C. Lough, Signal Corps, and 1st Lt. Alan C. Forbes, War Department General Staff—were presented with the Legion of Merit for meritorious services to the Signal Corps by Maj. Gen. James A. Ullo, The Adjutant General, in separate ceremonies at The Pentagon recently.

The Cambridge Signal Patent Agency has been established by the Signal Corps at the Radiation Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Its responsibilities will include the preparation of patent applications covered by the Radiation Laboratory and by the Radio Research Laboratory at Harvard University.

Army Nurse Corps—With Army nurses now holding actual commissions in the Army of the United States, the War Department has ordered that promotions and separations will hereafter be effected in the same manner as prescribed for other officers or for WAC officers. Promotions will be made in accordance with AR 605-12, the regulation governing temporary promotions in the Army of the United States. In determining the minimum time in grade established by the regulation, previous active service in the grade held by relative rank will be given full credit. The termination of appointments will be made as prescribed in AR 605-10 and current directives applying to Women's Army Corps officers.

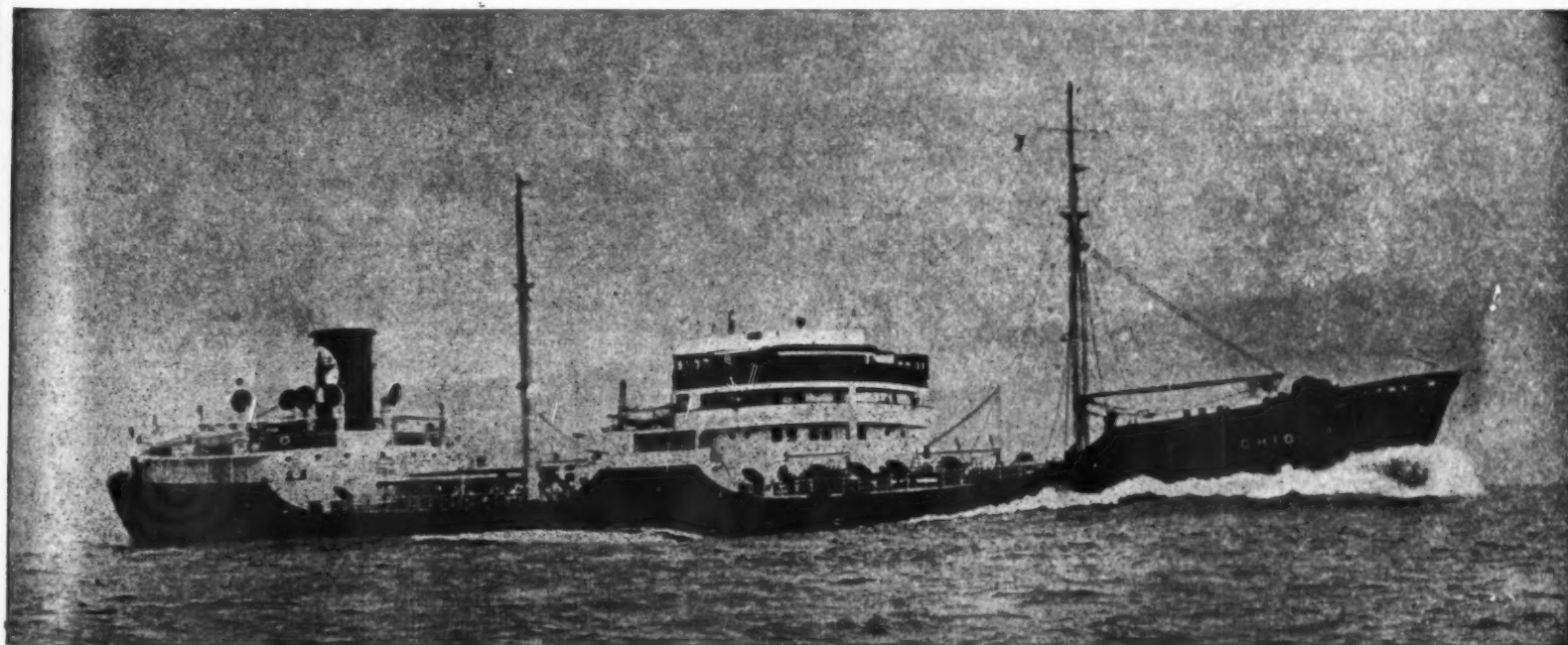
A revision of previous instructions governing recruitment of nurses has been issued by the War Department. Credentials of all applicants, except those from senior cadet nurses who served in Army hospitals, will be passed upon by the American Red Cross. If found professionally qualified, the applicant will be certified to the service command or to the commanding general, Army Air Forces.

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Combat in France
(Continued from First Page)

making possible this whole enterprise. The Cotentin peninsula, at the north end of which lies Cherbourg, had to be taken; partly because the enemy could not be left in possession, threatening our rear, but chiefly of course because invasion on any such scale as is contemplated calls for gigantic port facilities. The enemy knew this perfectly well and had prepared to defend the peninsula. In some respects the defense was marked by shrewd and thrifty methods which could delay an invader's progress but not defeat a determined attempt. In other respects the defense was blind. It had strangely ignored the likelihood of airborne invasion at one critical point—St. Mere Eglise, where in fact paratroopers and airborne infantry descended at the outset and immediately opened a path back to the coast across the "impassable" swamps, so that we had at the very outset a deep bridgehead driving into the neck of the peninsula, and retained by magnificent troops who would not be expelled. From this beginning came our crossing of the peninsula at its very base—via Saint Sauveur and so to Barneville.

Tourists in Normandy remember the cliffs above the sandy beaches and the tall hedgerows which separate farms from farms and farmlets from farmlets and which line all the lanes. They are likely to forget the widespread swamps at other points, particularly around Carentan at the neck of the peninsula. Here, if uncontrolled, the ocean's tides sweep in for many miles, and the Germans had seized control of the floodgates so as to accomplish this very thing. The swamps block all heavy vehicles and all but the most determined infantrymen. Control of the few high points of firm ground practically means control of the whole lower peninsula. Hence it took tremendous fighting by our men to rout the enemy from those land "bridges" just above the swamps. Not until we took Carentan could we surely control even the nearer swamps, nor possess that vital lateral highway which we had to have for the movement of supplies and reinforcements. Even today as this is written, that highway can still be reached by enemy guns but our counterbattery work is such that their fire does us little harm, and the present southward drive by General Bradley's men is destined to push those enemy guns far out of range.

With this road in our possession however, the beaches secure, our air control all but absolute, supplies moving, and British and Americans alike pressing forward everywhere against a disconcerted and badly bombed foe, it became possible to make an all-out drive for the Cotentin peninsula. It was by standard practice. Pressure was increased in the direction of Montebourg so that the enemy would think we were making a straight northward drive by the shortest route toward Cherbourg. It was also increased around Carentan as though we were trying to get more room there. But the real drive was due westward across the peninsula's neck. In time it cut one of the enemy roads to Cherbourg and forced traffic on the second. Then it cut the second and almost immediately afterward crashed through to the sea. Next General Bradley wholly reorganized his front, faced the north, and drove directly toward Cherbourg on a 25-mile front. Now completely isolated, the great port fell after a short siege. Thereupon, with almost no time for the enemy to get braced, the American commander prepared his divisions thirty miles to the south for yet another reversal of front and abruptly opened a new and far more powerful drive upon the enemy's La Haye-Saint Louis line. It was such a demonstration of mobility as surprised even an enemy who excels in that very aspect of warfare.

Our troops in Normandy have mobility because (1) they are more highly motorized than ever before, both as to number of vehicles and merit of vehicles (four and six-wheel drives, half tracks for sand or mud, full tracks for very soft footing, amphibians for water, sand or pavement—the "duck" being certainly a most mar-

vellous aid to offshore unloading—and special vehicles for swamps; and because (2) they are free from enemy observation to a degree that is almost unheard of. Those are great advantages, and they have been admirably exploited.

But the fighting is not wholly a matter of mobility, and the terrain of Normandy has given us very great trouble. The swamps have been referred to. The upper land, thanks to the hedges, is not much better. These hedges are extremely thick, of wildwood and even trees, and they spring from earthen walls three to five feet thick and sometimes much higher than five feet. They provide perfect cover for riflemen and machine gunners and an ideal screen through which a mouse gun can thrust its nose unseen. Every hedgerow, one is tempted to say, conceals the enemy, and our men have to drive him out. How does one do so without suffering heavy casualties? Again it is standard fundamental business. It starts with knowing the enemy's location, by skillful patrol work, and then hammering him with mortars and artillery and even tanks or anti-tank guns, the exact method being sensibly left to the local commander.

In adjoining divisions I found competent battalion commanders using quite different methods. Colonel A. used tanks, artillery and infantry in excellent coordination, the artillery and mortars pounding the hedges just ahead of our infantry until the tanks could move alongside the infantry. Then the tanks controlled the hedge while the infantry moved briskly forward and overran the hedge, permitting the artillery to resume work on the next hedge and the tanks in turn to step forward. It worked.

Colonel B. a mile away had no tanks and asked for none. He is a sound rifleman who has worked his whole regiment in the butts from dawn to dusk and says cheerfully that "any one of them can hit a tomato in the eye at a thousand yards." He works with mortars and rifles. His heavy weapons and his light mortars and a platoon of sharpshooters cover the hedgerow at the far end of a field while another platoon moves swiftly across the field and takes the hedge, usually at one corner or the other so as to clear out anything in the hedge itself. Then the mortars and sharpshooters move up and repeat the performance. That works too. And at a third sector the commander uses engineers also, riding the tanks, and smashing hedgerows by bulldozer or explosive. Who shall say which method is better, if each gains its objective and none loses too many men?

Note that emphasis is on platoons, and indeed on squads. This too is standard business for the American army which always has stressed the importance of small units and the resourcefulness of the individual. Those of us who had our officer training for the first time in 1917 and who quit soldiering in 1919 still remember the Small Problems for Infantry, and the uncanny wisdom of Sergeant Hill. That training in small problems and marksmanship is ideal for this hedgerow fighting. Certainly the enemy knows it, for his Einheit (unit) of nine or eleven men is often his essential factor in battle.

We do not always outdo the enemy. He is smart and he is bold and he does not quit easily. He watches his flanks, it must be said better than do some of our young officers and now and then he catches us in traps which were not suspected in time. But we catch him too, and we concede him nothing whatever in smartness or boldness either, and our men do not quit. Where we have been hurt, we usually learn it is because we have been unpracticed, and time takes care of that.

The enemy handles his moblegun with skill, keeping it quiet until he has a satisfactory target, then running it in to position and firing a few shots with great speed, and then moving the gun to another position before our counterbattery fire can get it. He gets the effect of many guns thereby, and needs it, for unmistakably he is running short either of guns or of shells, or of both. His heavily armored Tiger tanks give us trouble. They are hard to disable, and they are used by a foe who has been working with this weapon longer than we have.

Our artillery as a whole is magnificent, and enemy prisoners say so, speaking not only of its immense profusion but of its accuracy. But it is the mobility of

our forces which brings their highest praise, and for that mobility we must give due praise to our airforces which have driven the Luftwaffe so completely to cover that it neither bombs the roads on which our transport moves nor provides aerial observation for enemy guns. Nothing has done more for us in Normandy than the air force, in clearing the heavens of enemy air. Of this more will be said in the concluding article.

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*1st Lt. John V. Power, USMC, for heroic action in the Marshall Islands.
*Sgt. Joseph C. Specker, for heroic action in Italy.

Distinguished Service Cross

*Capt. Ralph C. Fisher, Armored Inf., Italy.
Capt. James G. Evans, Inf., Anzio beach-head.
Pfc. Robert E. Watson, Inf., Italy.

Distinguished Service Medal

*Lt. Col. Warner W. Croxton, jr., Signal communications at Bataan and SW Pacific area.

Navy Cross

Comdr. Lawrence R. Daspi, USN, sub. Comdr. in enemy waters.
Rear Adm. Alfred E. Montgomery, USN, Saipan.

Legion of Merit

Following for Signal Corps Services: Lt. Col. Frederick C. Lough and 1st Lt. Alan C. Forbes.

Lt. Comdr. Renfro Turner, USN, Comd. Bomb. Sq.

Brig. Gen. L. P. Whitten, hq., AAF.

Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman, USA, CG AA Training Center, Camp Stewart, Ga., Chief AA Offr., First Army; CG AAA Command, Eastern Theater of Operations; and CG AAA Command Eastern Defense Command.

Maj. Gen. Frank F. Scowden, USA, Deputy QMG and Director Storage and Dist. Div., OQMG.

Brig. Gen. Boykin C. Wright, USA, director International Div., Hq., ASF.

Col. Waine Archer, Inf., Asst. Dir. Training, Inf. School.

Col. Kenner F. Hertford, CE, Chief Latin American Theater Section.

Lt. Col. Frederick O. Britton, Spec. Res. Exchange Offr., AAA Command, Eastern Defense Command.

Lt. Col. John K. Collins, GSC, Industrial Personnel Div., ASF.

Lt. Col. Wilbur M. Skidmore, Off. Asst. C of S, Operations Div. War Dept.

Capt. Jonathan C. DeFoe, CE, Palestine. Capt. Homer R. Oldfield, jr., CAC, Electronics Sect., AAA Board.

Col. Carl A. Brandt, project offr. aircraft.

Col. Leonard F. Harman, AAF Materiel command.

Col. Harris B. Hull, Asst. C of S, 8th Bomber Comd.

Col. Richard D. Hughes, Asst. C of S, 8th AF.

Col. Curtis A. Keen, N. African Wing, ATC.

Col. Edward J. Kendrick, surgeon 9th AF.

Col. Charles M. Seebach, AG, Middle East AF.

Lt. Col. Robert M. Wilson, India-China wing, ATC.

Maj. Paul Grossman, Hickam Fld., TH.

Silver Star

*Pfc. Chester F. Rohde, Kwajalein.

1st Lt. Joph S. Flowe, Inf., Solomons.

To following members 5th Air Force: 1st Lt. John Soloc, 1st Lt. Harlan H. Peterson, Capt. Cornelius M. Smith, jr., Lt. Col. Lawrence F. Tanberg, Capt. Jay T. Robbins, Capt. Lyle E. Anacker.

*Capt. James L. Denig, USMC, leading tank and inf. charge in Marshall Isl.

To following personnel of Infantry units for action in Italy: Pvt. James G. Johnson, 1st Lt. Jack J. Boylan, S. Sgt. Joseph A. Dimeo, jr., S. Sgt. William H. Laughlin, Sgt. Rafael T. Hernandez, Sgt. Robert B. Mellard, S. Sgt. Earl Duff, S. Sgt. Emerson Voth, *Pfc. Andy S. Bafko, *Pvt. Anton E. Anczer, *Sgt. Willard E. Ranney, *Pfc. Howard O. Koenemann, Inf., 1st Lt. Rex T. McCord, *Cpl. Homer Meadows, Sgt. Wilson D. Lochman, *Pvt. Louis Casucci, *Pvt. Joseph Kowalczyk, Pvt. Chesterfield Ballard, *Pfc. Harold N. Wingo, *Sgt. Joseph W. Kielan, *Pvt. Joseph M. Lapenta, *Pfc. Donald G. Macadie, Sgt. Edgar E. Reynolds, *S. Sgt. Raymond V. Hightower, *Pfc. John J. Bowman, *Pfc. Thomas A. Mendicino, *Pvt. Phillip Amoroso, Pvt. Harry R. Humphries, Pfc. Eugene C. King, 2nd Lt. Raymond M. Nunez, *WO (jg) Don F. Goodwin, 2nd Lt. Gene L. Wilson, 2nd Lt. Carl R. Wyatt, T. Sgt. Clifford R. Moldrem, *S. Sgt. Gordon H. Kohnke, *T. Sgt. Gary T. Hiseoka, *Cpl. Haruyoshi H. Tatayama, Pfc. Masanori Aeki, 2nd Lt. Joe W. Gill, 2nd Lt. Phillip F. Orman, *Sgt. Carl E. Reich, *Sgt. Marshall P. Zapata, Sgt. Francis Ison, *Pfc. Austin R. Gregory, *Pfc. Charles E. Boston, Cpl. Joseph L. Courtois, Capt. Burleigh T. Packwood, *Cpl. Frank J. Himmelsbach, *Cpl. Phillip Samolyk, 2nd Lt. Lewis A. Key, Capt. Eben C. Bergman, *Cpl. Everett C. Carpenter, T5 Woodrow L. Kelley, *Pfc. John C. Perales, Pvt. Perry F. Manuel, S. Sgt. Melvin T. Teuda, *Pvt. Ted T. Shikiya, Pfc. John L. Hendrick, T5 John L. Hendrick, T5 Edward

O. Hortsman, jr., Cpl. John J. Suchor, *Cpl. Garland C. Smith, *Cpl. Leander Holloway, 2nd Lt. Ralph O. Hovden, Pvt. Twanda W. Noble, 2nd Lt. Jack B. Lehman, Maj. David M. Frazier, Capt. F. T. Hubbard, 2nd Lt. F. J. Perras, Pfc. H. Shimabukuro, Pfc. Sueyoshi Tamakawa.

Following for submarine action: Comdr. Robert D. King, USN, Ena. Bernard H. Tuck, USN, and RTIC Joseph J. Fandel, USNR.

Following for action on New Georgia: T5 Kermit K. Kerkiseck, Maj. Sylvester T. DelCorso, Capt. Francis B. Folk.

Following for action at Bougainville: *Sgt. George F. Bergbower, Pvt. Donald W. Palmer, Pfc. George D. Lentz.

Following for action in North African Area: *Pfc. Delmer Gabbard, *S. Sgt. William G. Yokum, *Pvt. Harry R. Bayha, *Pvt. Woodrow Morgan, *Pvt. George D. Baird.

To the following personnel of Infantry units, area not specified: Pfc. Howard E. Palmer, Pfc. Leslie L. Van Dine, *Pvt. Edward H. Nabony, Lt. Col. John L. Powers, 2nd Lt. Dennis F. Blalock, 1st Sgt. Frank J. Schickner, 1st Lt. Sidney E. Lurie, Cpl. Thomas A. Bogart, T5 Louis A. Casella, Pvt. LeRoy Townsend, S. Sgt. Donald R. Myer, Capt. French G. Lewis, Lt. Col. John C. L. Adams, Pfc. Harry J. Dobbs, Pfc. Ararat D. Tosolan, Maj. Robert E. Mehaffey, T. Sgt. David H. Halliburton, S. Sgt. Leonardo Sanchez, Sgt. Milan Dujka, Pfc. Charles W. Lane, Pfc. Saturnino Mares, 2nd Lt. Howard Y. Miyake, Cpl. Wataru Noucjl, Pfc. Kenzo Suga, Pvt. Edward Y. Ide.

Bronze Star

Following Army Nurses for heroic service in Italy: 1st Ltn. Rose C. Craig, Thelma Dennis, Anna Stella Zadyak, 2nd Ltn. Isabelle Dupont, Maude Lee, Anna H. Spillman, Katherine C. Baltzer, Inez R. Comblies, Greta Nello Dickson, Isabelle Huffman, Frances A. Miernicke, Anna M. Smith.

Pvt. Marvin Hertz, Inf., Italy.

S. Sgt. James H. Moss, Inf., Italy.

S. Sgt. Robert J. Meyer, Inf., Italy.

Brig. Gen. Leo M. Kreber, USA, Comd. Gen. 37th Inf. Div. Art.

Capt. William H. Scholl, Inf., Bougainville.

1st Lt. Robert T. Watts, Inf., Bougainville.

M. Sgt. James W. Kennedy, Inf., New Georgia and Bougainville.

Sgt. James Forbes, Inf.

Sgt. Ralph W. Salley, Inf.

T4 Irving E. Shear, Guadalcanal.

T5 Wilbur K. Chester, Inf., Bougainville.

*Pfc. Kenneth R. Nelt, Inf., Bougainville.

MMMC Arthur J. Olsen, USN, sub. action.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Lt. Clarence S. Willard, USNR, Bomb. in Solomons.

Award of Oak Leaf Cluster to 54 members of 5th Air Force announced this week.

Award of DFC to 662 members of the 8th Air Force announced this week.

Lt. (jg) David C. Pinholster, USNR, attack on sub.

*2nd Lt. John H. Klotchko, jr., killed attempting to save enlisted men with his own parachute.

Air Medal

AMM2c Ralph H. Boyland, USN, gunner on anti-sub patrol.

Soldiers Medal

T. Sgt. Eugene G. Bess, Inf., Italy.

Pfc. Wilfred L. Crozier, Inf.

Pfc. William F. Marks, Med. Dept., Italy.

Pfc. Charles K. Oxley, Inf., Italy.

2nd Lt. Richard E. Birdsall, saved members of burning plane.

M. Sgt. George C. Smith, saved burning plane.

T. Sgt. Dana A. Sidebottom, saved man from drowning.

Cpl. Lester Reymus, saved man from burning plane.

Pvt. John R. Parkes, saved burning plane.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

Lt. (jg) Marcus Wilson Arthur, USNR, Anzio-Nettuno area.

Letters of Commendation

Lt. Comdr. George Frederick Kennedy, USNR, as senior hydrographic engineer of the USS Sumner.

Lt. Comdr. William S. Davis, USNR, for duty as first assistant and later senior hydrographic engineer.

To Our Allies

Air Medal to Wing Comdr. George Henry Fisher, Royal New Zealand Air Force, leader of Third Reconnaissance Sq., in Solomons.

*Awarded posthumously.

Postal Units Honored

Awards of the Fifth Army Plaque and Clasp for meritorious service have been made to the 539th and 542d Army Postal Units attached to the Fifth Army in Italy.

In citing these units, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, USA, Commanding General of the Fifth Army, said, "Often in the face of serious obstacles, these organizations have established an outstanding record in the performance of services invaluable to the Fifth Army."

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

The Road to Foreign Policy

Hugh Gibson, the distinguished veteran career diplomat, has just issued a thought provoking book entitled "The Road to Foreign Policy," printed by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc. He repeats what the country long has known, that we stand alone as a Great Power without a policy, that the American people, confused by the clamor of propagandists, are inarticulate in expressing their fundamental will, that the Constitutional requirement that the Executive shall make treaties with the "advice" of the Senate has been disregarded, that there has grown up a system of executive agreements made for the purpose of by-passing the Senate, that successive Secretaries of State have devoted their prime interest to diplomatic hobbies, and that with our unpredictable handling of foreign affairs we are not dependable associates for governments with continuity of policy. The truth of this last acrid comment is apparent from the apprehension expressed by members of the United Nations that commitments made by the President may not prove acceptable to the Senate; and in their minds in all negotiations is the failure of ratification of the Treaty of Versailles with its League of Nations provisions. Anticipating the reply that we have no foreign policy, Mr. Gibson correctly points out that the labeling of declarations of various administrations, in some cases no more than phrases indicating aims, purposes or aspirations, confuses the public mind as representative of policy, and as to the Monroe Doctrine pertinently he observes that it is merely the basis of a foreign policy. He points out that the Good Neighbor policy was instituted long before the Roosevelt Administration, and cogently adds that while the designation is friendly and satisfying, in practice any enlightened policy is a good neighbor policy.

Having exposed our lack of a foreign policy, Mr. Gibson seeks to stimulate public thought with a view to its development along basic lines. Here especially is his book valuable. He makes a strong argument for career diplomacy and insists that if we do not abolish the amateur diplomats-at-large we shall before long be the most disliked nation on earth. He has a proposal whereby continuous policy shall be evolved, that is thorough establishment of a permanent Council of National Defense, which is precisely what he thinks an adequate board of policy should be. Under the titular chairmanship of the Secretary of State, but a working head of cabinet rank, he includes in its membership representatives of the Treasury, War, Navy, Commerce and those alphabetical agencies which operate to any extent in the foreign field, and majority and minority members of the Senate and House Committees dealing with foreign affairs. With the clarification of the popular mind as to the exact problems confronting us abroad, and an accurate estimate of the means at our disposal, he argues we can determine upon essentials and the employment of the means available to achieve them. Mr. Gibson does not insist upon the adoption of his proposal, he merely puts it forth to encourage discussion and stimulate ideas which may bring about the formation of a stable yet adaptable policy with effective democratic control.

The book should be interesting to every citizen and especially valuable to our Universities, Schools and Colleges. To the Army and Navy its worth lies in pointing out the importance of definite policies in order that they will be able

more intelligently to carry out the instructions they receive. Coming from the pen of a man whose life work has been diplomacy, the book has an authority which cannot be discounted, and therefore should start public thought upon a matter that relates basically to our war aims and to our peace and security.

U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from Page 1445)

and the starvation level of his supplies forward. His casualties already run into the thousands and his fight for survival is becoming more acute.

20 July—Netherland New Guinea: Manokwari: Our fighters with light naval units destroyed or severely damaged seven barges and harassed enemy coastal traffic. We lost one plane to anti-aircraft fire, the pilot being rescued. Adverse weather hampered air operations in this sector.

14TH AIR FORCE, CHUNGKING

19 July—Salween River: Troop-carrier squadrons dropped forty-five tons of food, ammunition and other supplies to Chinese ground forces in this sector.

20 July—Hengyang-Tungting Lake: Flying in inclement weather, fighter-bombers scored direct hits on Japanese warehouses near Hengyang starting fires with smoke visible thirty miles away. They strafed Japanese troop concentrations and hit boats on the Siang River, destroying twenty supply craft.

21 July—Fighter-bombers made concentrated attacks on enemy supply compounds in the area south of Hengyang 19 July. Eleven supply dumps were destroyed and seventy others damaged by demolition and incendiary bombing and strafing. Shipping on the Siang River was strafed.

22 July—Operations of the United States Fourteenth Air Force during 19, 20 and 21 July were concentrated in the Hengyang-Tungting Lake sector.

23 July—Tungting Lake: Changsha was attacked several times. On 21 July, B-24's successfully bombed the city, dropping many incendiary bombs and starting twenty fires, which were visible sixty miles away. Pilots reported the entire city in flames.

24 July—Hengyang-Tungting Lake: Four missions of Fourteenth Air Force P-40's, including two from Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese-American Composite Wing, attacked Japanese-held positions at Hengyang in support of the defending Chinese ground troops. They hit the airfield and railway station and yards in the south end of the town, damaging buildings, runways and revetments and killing many enemy soldiers.

25 July—B-25 Mitchells with fighter escort bombed Pailuochi airdrome at the northeast corner of Tungting Lake on 24 July. A preliminary report indicates thirty Japanese aircraft were destroyed, seven probably destroyed and eight damaged. The flight then proceeded to Sinning, scoring direct hits with demolition bombs.

Group Command Established

In order to centralize the administration of the Naval Reserve Midshipman Program and Reserve Officer Training on the eastern seaboard and to effect the proper coordination and standardization of these programs, the Navy Department has established a command group known as the U. S. Naval Reserve Officer Training Center located in New York, N. Y. The command was established as an activity under the Commandant of the Third Naval District.

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MONTHLY RATES OF ENLISTED PAY	LAW GOVERNING ENLISTED PAY
(1) IN SET and IN SET	(1) IN SET and IN SET
(2) TECH. SET	(2) TECH. SET
(3) STP SET and 7/3	(3) STP SET and 7/3
(4) STP SET and 7/4	(4) STP SET and 7/4
(5) CPL and 7/3	(5) CPL and 7/3
(6) PVT, 1st CL	(6) PVT, 1st CL
(7) PRIVATE	(7) PRIVATE
PROMOTION TABLE — Enlisted in U. S.	PROMOTION TABLE — Enlisted in U. S.
TABLES for "Reductions", "Retire", "Qualifications", Etc.	TABLES for "Reductions", "Retire", "Qualifications", Etc.
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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

MRS. Frederick Smith, wife of General Smith who is in England, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Oliver Van den Berg, wife of Col. Van den Berg, also on foreign duty, at her home in Annapolis. Both are daughters of Admiral and Mrs. Ernest J. King. Mrs. King, to the regret of her many friends, is still confined to the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., following a broken leg in an accident.

Mrs. Robert Gildart, wife of Lt. Col. Gildart was a recent luncheon hostess at the Army War College, her guest of honor being Mrs. Harlan Holman who with Col. Holman has been spending some time in Washington. In the company were Mrs. Leigh H. Fairbank, Mrs. Joseph Russ, Mrs. David Heister, Mrs. Raymond Welch and Mrs. Edward Broadhurst.

Admiral Calvin H. Cobb after duty in the Pacific, has been assigned to Washington for station and he and Mrs. Cobb are now at their home, 5808 Cedar Parkway and have with them their younger son, Warrington, while Ensign Cobb, Jr., a graduate of the Naval Academy in June, is now in Jacksonville, Fla.

Vice Adm. and Mrs. Joseph Taussig have been visiting her sister, and her husband, Dr. and Mrs. J. Warren White at their home on Pembroke Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert B. Colgate have recently moved to 3122 O Street Northwest, and Mrs. Colgate has returned this week from a visit in the North.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Fay B. Prickett have been visiting their daughters in Washington, Mrs. Frank D. Miller and Mrs. Lee E. Cage. And also of the family party were Capt. and Mrs. Francis B. Roberts who came from Indiantown Gap, Pa., where he is stationed. Mrs. Roberts was Polly Prickett. With them was their ten months old daughter, who was christened Murray Francine, at St. Albans Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Charles Warner, 9 July. Gen. and Mrs. Prickett have now returned to his station at Camp Breckinridge, Ky.

Mrs. Charles C. Drake, wife of Brig. Gen. Drake, who is a prisoner of the Japanese, has returned to Washington after making a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ben Greene, Jr., in Florida. While with them she made the acquaintance of her new grandson, born to Col. and Mrs. Greene last month at McDill Field.

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, wife of Gen. Eisenhower, has just returned to Washington after spending some time



—Sam Levitz Photo

MRS. JAMES NORMINGTON, II who before her marriage to Lieutenant Normington, II, 8 July at Davis-Monthan Field Chapel, Arizona, was Miss Norman Alice Shotwell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. P. B. Shotwell, Cav., USA.

with their son, Lt. John Eisenhower, a graduate of this June's class at West Point, at Fort Benning.

Vice Adm. Emory S. Land was host to a party of friends on the Willard Roof Tuesday evening when the Touchdown Club took over the entertainment there. Col. Henry Osthagen, USMC, entertained a group of wounded Marine veterans from Guadalcanal. Others glimpsed were Col. Williams, USA, and Capt. Wilkie Brereton, USN.

There is to be a dance for the officers of the Waves, Friday night at the Statler Hotel, under the auspices of the District of Columbia Navy League.

Heading the list of sponsors are Mrs. Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Forrestal, the Under Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bard, the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral King and Mrs. King; the Commandant at the Navy Yard, Admiral Reichmuth and Mrs. Reichmuth, Mrs. Harold Stark, wife of

(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

COL. Christian Henry Dewey, USA, and Mrs. Dewey announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet Rollins, to 2d Lt. Frederick Harry Black, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. Frederick Harry Black, USA, and Mrs. Black.

Miss Dewey was graduated from the Garden Country Day School, Jackson Heights, Long Island, and is a senior at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.

Lieutenant Black was graduated from the United States Military Academy in the Class of 1944. He is a grand nephew of Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Ben Lear and of the late Maj. Gen. Edgar Russel and Col. William T. Johnson.

Col. and Mrs. William W. Belcher, Fort Devens, Mass., announce the marriage of their daughter, Theodate Edith, to Lt. (j.g.) William Merle Sebring, Jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Sebring, of Bronxville, N. Y. on 15 July in the Chapel of Grace, Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, Calif.

In the absence of Col. Belcher the bride was given in marriage by Lt. Com. John E. Walsh, USNR, of Philadelphia, Pa. The matron of honor was Mrs. John Chapman, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and the best man was Lt. (j.g.) Paul H. Forte, USNR, Waban, Mass.

A small reception followed in the Green Room of the Fairmont Hotel.

Col. William A. Eddy, USMC, and Mrs. Eddy, of Hanover, New Hampshire, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Garvin, to Robert E. Costello, Jr., Army of the United States. The wedding took place in North Africa on 12 July.

The bride is a graduate of Vassar College, 1942. After a year in the Department of State, she is now serving with the U. S. Army overseas.

The bridegroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Costello of Jackson Heights, New York, is a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1943. He is a sergeant in the Army of the United States, now serving overseas.

On 9 July, 1944, Chaplain Mark W. Gress united in holy wedlock Countess Paola Sarany di Varenzeff and Lt. Irvin M. Wise in an officer's mess somewhere in Sardinia.

The couple were supported by Lt. Lloyd L. Gravely, Jr., and Lt. Richard C. Bushee, both members of the unit to which Lt. Wise belongs.

Maj. and Mrs. Noel F. Tharalson of Fort McClellan, Ala., and formerly of Devils Lake, N. D., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Noel, to RM 2c Robert Lemuel Riddell, USN, son

of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Riddell, of Devils Lake, and formerly of Crookston, Minn., which took place 1 July at the chapel, Navy Pier, Chicago, officiated by Lt. Comdr. Vincent J. Gorski, CHC, USN. Attendants were Edward Cleary, Y 1c, USN, and Miss Jeanne Bennett, both of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Riddell are making their home temporarily at 1035 North Dearborn, Chicago, while Mr. Riddell is attending a special course in radio supply. Mr. Riddell only recently returned from two years' submarine service in the South Pacific.

Mrs. Riddell's paternal grandfather, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Tharalson, served in the Spanish American War, Philippine Insurrection and World War I with the 1st North Dakota Infantry and was Adjutant General of North Dakota, 1914-17. Her maternal grandfather, the late Frank Palmer, served in the Civil War with the Ohio Volunteers. Her uncle, the late Maj. Francis L. Palmer, CE, USMA, '17, and Maj. Paul R. Tharalson, QMC, Salem, Oregon, both saw service in World War I. Her father, at the present time, is Adjutant of the IRTC at Ft. McClellan and served with the 116 Ammunition Train overseas in the last war.

Miss Hannah Margaret Leonard, daughter of Col. Charles Frederick Leonard, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Leonard of St. Petersburg, Fla., was married 20 July to Ena John Leighton Merrick, USNR, son of Col. Louis Meline Merrick, Commanding Army Air Base, Charleston, S. C. and Mrs. Merrick. The Rev. Father F. J. Baesler, O.P., performed the ceremony in St. Patrick's Church, Columbus, Ohio.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore a gown of eyelet plique with flower hat and short veil. She carried a colonial bouquet.

Miss Virginia Butt, of Norfolk, Va., was her only attendant.

Colonel Merrick was his son's best man. The bride graduated in June from the College of William and Mary where she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta.

Ensign Merrick is a graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and recently received his commission from Midshipmen's School, Northwestern University, Chicago. He will be stationed on the Pacific Coast.

The wedding of Miss Margot Hamilton Macaulay and Lt. Paul B. Kinney, USNR, was solemnized at 4.15 p.m. 15 July in the Immanuel Episcopal Church in Wilmington, Del. Circumstances of war made it necessary for the bride and her mother to come to Wilmington from their home in Coronado and for the bridegroom and family to travel from their home in Clinton, Conn.

The bride's wedding gown was of old ivory satin and her cap of duchesse lace had been worn at the nuptials of her great aunt. The bride carried a bouquet of white gardenias. Her matron of honor was her sister Patricia whose husband is Lt. Comdr. David Harris, Annapolis 1938, and now on destroyer sea duty. The brother of the bride, Lt. Julien Macaulay is serving with the Navy in the Pacific.

Col. T. C. Macaulay is the father of the bride. He is now overseas with the Army Air Forces with whom he has been serving in Africa.

Lieut. Kinney is a Williams College graduate and a combat aviator who has served overseas and was shot down in the bay of Biscay, subsisting for 36 hours in a raft. He holds the Flying Cross. His best man was Lieut. Philip Anderson of Weymouth, Mass.

Because of the absence of the father of the bride, she was given away by Mr. Gerald Street, brother of Mrs. Macaulay. The mothers of both bride and groom

(Continued on Next Page)



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ANNAPOLIS, MD.

24 July 1944

Maj. John M. Banks, USA, who left last week for Camp Stewart, Ga., has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Daniel Banks on Prince George St., since returning from England.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Williams entertained at a cocktail party and buffet supper last week at North Severn Officer's Mess in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Capt. Edward Williams, USMC, and Mrs. Williams, who left Sunday for the west coast.

Mrs. Tucker, wife of Capt. Thayer Tucker, USN, entertained last week at an outdoor party at her home Tuckers Landing on Luce Creek.

Mrs. Calvert, wife of Lt. James Calvert, USN; Mrs. Newlon, wife of Lt. A. W. Newlon, USN; and Mrs. Darden, wife of Lt. William Darden, USMC, have returned after spending a week at Virginia Beach.

Ethelyn Whitaker Lambert, infant daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Richard H. Lambert, was christened last Tuesday afternoon in St. Andrews Chapel, Naval Academy, by Chaplain William N. Thomas. Mrs. Hanger, wife of Comdr. Willard Hanger of Lakehurst, N. J., and Capt. Raymond T. McElligott, USCG, and Mrs. McElligott of New York were the sponsors.

Mrs. Pickering, wife of Lt. Langdon D. Pickering, jr., USMC, and their son, Langdon D. Pickering III, are spending the summer with Lt. Pickering's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon D. Pickering of Ferry Farms. Capt. and Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson are spending the summer in New London, N. H. Mrs. Dell, wife of Capt. Thomas Dell, USN, and their daughter, Miss Jeanne Dell are spending the summer at Carvel Hall.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

24 July 1944

A buffet supper and dance was held Friday night, 21 July, at The Cavalry School Mess in honor of the men of the 22nd Officers' Advanced Class of The Cavalry School who were graduated that afternoon.

The affair was held out of doors with Lt. James Davis and Lt. Andrew Wingate in charge. The following heads of The Cavalry School Departments and their wives were present: Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Herren, Col. and Mrs. Samuel P. Walker, Col. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Col. and Mrs. J. Paul Breden, Lieut. Col. Cecil Himes, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William K. Kirby, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. B. Mershon and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Forrest C. Welliver.

One hundred persons were present. A cocktail party for Col. Brainard S. Cook of The Cavalry School was given recently at the Cavalry School Mess by members of the Tactics Department of The Cavalry School with 70 officers in attendance.

Col. T. Q. Donaldson and Col. Edward B. Kirk were in charge of arrangements. The Cavalry School ladies luncheon served at The Cavalry School Mess 19 July preceded by a swimming party.

NORFOLK, VA.

27 July 1944

Comdr. and Mrs. Grady Whitehead entertained Friday evening in the garden of their quarters in the Navy Yard at an enjoyable picnic supper given in honor of Miss Gloria Welch of New York who was the guest of Miss Sally Brereton at the Commandant's home in the Naval Base. The guests included in addition to the guest of honor and Miss Brereton, Miss Virginia Kate White, Miss Clyde Hayes, Miss Sally Ann Moore, Miss Pegu Hendrix, Miss Mary Ainsworth, Ena. Madeleine Jenkins, Ena. Robert Nuss, Ena. Peter Bernays, Ena. Augustus Godley, Ena. William Evans, Lt. Hartung, Lt. Gilmore, Lt. Johnson of the Royal Naval and Midshipman Rex Gyax.

Lt. and Mrs. Nat Tudor Toulon, 3rd were hosts on Friday night at a cocktail party given at their home in Oakdale Farms. Their guests were Lt. and Mrs. Charles Cutter of Chicago; Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Vanderwarker; Lt. and Mrs. John Thomas Craig; Lt. and Mrs. Harold Woods; Lt. and Mrs. Paul Sorenson; Lt. and Mrs. William Dickinson; Miss Barbara Clark of Van Wert, Ohio; and Lt. Douglas Hagood, Lt. Harold Hyde and Lt. Harold Cole.

Lt. Edward R. Baird, jr., USNR, and Mrs. Baird entertained Wednesday night at a supper party given at their summer home at Virginia Beach in honor of Miss Nancy Pryor Truxton and her fiancé, Richard Samuel Barron, USNR, whose marriage was an important and interesting event of last week end. The guests in addition to the guests of honor, were Mrs. Wilbur Stone Jones of Hattiesburg, Miss.; sister of the bride-elect,

Lt. and Mrs. Meade G. Stone, Lt. and Mrs. William B. Tallafiero, Mr. and Mrs. James Hoge Tyler, 3rd, James G. Parks, W. Thompson Barron and Sgt. Grant V. Harrison.

A dance for junior officers was given last night in the auditorium of Larchmont school sponsored by the City Recreation Bureau and the Federation of Garden Clubs of Norfolk. Mrs. Charles Day and Mrs. Jessie Johnson were in charge of arrangements.

In port for only a short time this week, while repairs were being made, the deck of a sleek Coast Guard patrol vessel was the scene on Saturday of the wedding ceremony of one of the ship's officers to his sweetheart from Texas. The wardroom was transformed into a candle-decorated chapel as Lt. Adrian K. Lane of Connecticut was married to Miss Marion Elizabeth Donohue, in the presence of the officers of the ship, and the parents of the bride, Lt. Walter Lebeau, Chaplain Corps officiated.

The scene was a study in contrasts as the strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin mingled with the noisy hammers working on the ship's hull. Men in summer uniforms stood at attention as the bride in a blue gabardine suit was given in marriage by her father.

Attending the bride was her cousin, Mary Elizabeth Wehrly, seaman First Class U. S. Navy Reserve, wearing the striped gray summer uniform of the Waves, Ensign Philip S. Bell, USCG of Clayton, N.Y., was best man.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

23 July 1944

Rancho Los Alamitos, historic home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hathaway Bixby in the edge of Long Beach, was the setting last Sunday of a largely attended afternoon affair with Mrs. Bixby assisted by AWWB board members and chairman of courtesy committees for servicemen. The long list of invited guests included commanding officers and executive officers of the nearby Naval Hospital, Torrance Station Hospital, the Army Air Field Hospital, the various bases and the Port of Embarkation. They were accompanied by their wives and other guests were WACS, SPARS, WAVES, Marine women and Army and Navy nurses.

The guests were privileged to visit the hay barns and stables where the famed shires were seen, the corals where the cattle are fed and to wander at will through the beautifully landscaped gardens, including the hillside cacti and wild flower gardens. The center of the spacious residence is the old-time adobe of several rooms, which was one of the first houses in this area and was the home of the present owner's grandfather, whose land was a Spanish grant. The local AWWB women assisted in serving refreshments from 4 to 7 p. m.

First milestone of the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation was celebrated recently at a silver tea in the Officers' Club at the port. Presiding over the decorated tea table were Mrs. James K. Herbert, wife of Col. Herbert; Mrs. Frederick Warren, wife of Col. Warren; Mrs. Herbert Hunt, wife of Lt. Col. Hunt; Mrs. L. J. Searles, wife of Lt. Col. Searles; Mrs. R. A. Merchant, wife of Lt. Col. Merchant, and Mrs. John Brumhall, wife of Lt. Col. Brumhall. Among honor guests were Mrs. William A. Aird, wife of Col. Aird, retired, former commandant of the port; Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, jr., wife of Capt. Bradley, USN, and Mrs. Alan Ashburn, Army and Navy Red Cross director. Proceeds from the anniversary tea, marking the auxiliary's first year, were given to the station hospital at nearby Torrance.

Thirty years of wedded life occasioned a party in the home of Lt. J. L. Scheidman of the Naval Supply Depot and Mrs. Scheidman, who invited 25 friends to help them celebrate.

Pacific Coast Club was the setting for the dinner party given by Mrs. Henrietta A. Arnold to announce the betrothal of her daughter, Miss Lois H. Arnold, to Lt. Robert Roberts, jr., USN. The bride-elect's father was the late Comdr. R. R. Arnold, USN. Her fiancé is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roberts of Ohio.

Home again after many months of sea duty, Comdr. L. E. Ruff was joyfully welcomed by Mrs. Ruff and the two children, Perry and Ricky. Mrs. Anthony Talerico, wife of Lt. Comdr. Talerico, USN, and their 3-year-old daughter, Linda, have returned to Long Beach after being on the east coast for six months with the officer.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators are grateful for the help given by those who, upon discovering a name in our lists for which they have the desired information, take time out from the present day harassed and hurried life to drop us a card with the data to complete our files.

The Locators would appreciate any help you can give in locating the following officers' wives:

Mrs. J. B. Adams (Mary Lou) (Capt. CAC); Mrs. Harold Blakely (Louise) (Gen.); Mrs.

Burnham L. Batson (Lt. Col. AC); Mrs. James Emerson Bush, (Col. FA); Mrs. Christian Carlson (Roberta) (Capt. FA); Mrs. Maurice P. Chadwick (Katharine Barrette) (Lt. Col. SC); Mrs. Henry Cox (Helen) (Lt. Col.); Mrs. John R. East (Teresa) (Major, AC); Mrs. Albert V. Endress (Lt. Col. AC); Mrs. A. P. Fox (Betty) (Gen.); Mrs. Harold Gard (Capt. MAC); Mrs. Charles Hardesty (Dorothy) (Capt. Inf.); Mrs. John R. Hermann (Col. Inf.); Mrs. T. Walker Jackson (Helen) (Lt. AC); Mrs. Thomas Comer Malone (Betty) (Lt. Col. CAC); Mrs. Thomas W. Mattingly (Fran) (Lt. Col. MC); Mrs. George E. Mitchell, jr.; Mrs. George A. Monts (Lt. AC); Mrs. Donald Nicol (Mildred) (Lt. Inf.); Mrs. Virgil D. Rothrock (Lt. Col. deceased); Mrs. Benjamin Shute (Barbara) (Col. CE); Mrs. LaRhett Stuart (Dot) (Brig. Gen.); Mrs. Earl T. Vance (Esther) (Col.); Mrs. John H. Wallace (Major, FA); Mrs. J. A. Weede (Frances) (Major, FA); Mrs. Sterling Wood (Col.).

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations in European waters; the Commanding officer of the Waves, Capt. Mildred McAfee; Admiral and Mrs. Wilson Brown, Admiral and Mrs. John Beardall, Admiral and Mrs. Emory S. Land, Admiral and Mrs. A. G. Robinson, Admiral and Mrs. Paul Bastedo, Capt. and Mrs. Atherton Macandary, Comdr. and Mrs. Peter Belin, and many more.

Mrs. Clagett, wife of Lt. C. Thomas Claggett, U.S.N.R., is chairman of arrangements with Mrs. John A. Marple, Mrs. James McSherry Winsatt, Mrs. William Robinson Noose and Lt. Comdr. Eleanor Durrett, USNR, assisting.

Mrs. Forrestal, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was hostess to the officers arranging the dance at her home, Turret Top in Georgetown the other day.

Mrs. Irving Elliott Stark, wife of Major Stark, was hostess Monday at a luncheon in compliment to Mrs. Thomas Cajigas, who did such fine work in connection with the sale of war bonds in the last drive.

Take a load off your mind. Use Preventive Maintenance instead of heavy maintenance.

Army and Navy Journal

1453

July 29, 1944

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

were beautifully gowned as were the bridesmaids who were classmates of the bride at Principia College and Scripps College in California.

Included in the guest list were Irene Dupont, former President of the Dupont Co. and Mrs. Dupont, Comdr. and Mrs. Louis J. Gulliver, Mrs. Wells Thompson whose husband, Comdr. Wells Thompson commands a destroyer in the Pacific, and Mrs. Jack Brenner of the Navy who now resides in Washington, D. C.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. James Laurence Kauffman announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Louise, to Prescott Sheldon Bush, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Sheldon Bush of Greenwich, Conn.

Admiral Kauffman is now Commander Destroyers and Cruisers, Pacific. Mrs. Kauffman and Miss Kauffman are making Miami Beach, Fla., their home for the duration.

Miss Kauffman attended the Potomac School in Washington, the British-American school in Rio de Janeiro, Chateaufort School in Montreux, Switzerland, Miss Collings' School, Newport, R. I., the Dominican Convent of San Rafael, Calif., and was graduated from the Sarah Dix Hamlin School in San Francisco.

She made her debut in December of 1940 in Washington, D. C., and in Newport the following summer.

Mrs. Kauffman was Miss Elizabeth Kelsey Draper, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper of New York City and San Francisco. Miss Kauffman's brother is Lt. Comdr. Draper L. Kauffman, who recently married Miss Margaret Tuckerman of Washington.

Mr. Bush was graduated in 1940 from Phillips Academy, Andover, and attended Yale University for three years in the class of 1944. At Yale he was elected to Zeta Psi, the Whiffenpoofs and Elihu. In February 1943 he joined Pan Amer-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Weddings and Engagements (Continued from Preceding Page)

Iran Airways

The date of the wedding is unannounced.

After a friendship of over seven years, the engagement of Miss Barbara Ann Little and Lt. James William Rimmer, USA, was formally announced on Saturday, 15 July, with wedding plans for 29 July, but with the prospect of unexpected rush orders the date was moved up to 18 July. The ceremony took place at the Piedmont, Calif., home of Captain and Mrs. William F. Knowland, long time friends of the bride's mother, Mrs. N. Baynard Bowden, of San Jose, Calif., at 7 p.m. The Rev. Henry M. Shires, of Alameda, conducted the Episcopal ritual before an improvised altar banked with white stock.

The bride was gowned in white marquisette, fashioned with square neckline and short sleeves. Her tulle veil was held in place by a pearl coronet and she carried a shower bouquet of stephanotis and gardenias. Misses Sally Crawford, Annette Branch and Emelyn Knowland were bridesmaids and Miss Susan Margaret Rimmer, niece and god-child of the bridegroom, was the flower girl. She is the daughter of Lt. Rimmer's oldest brother. The wedding cake was a tower of beauty which the bride cut with the saber of her new father-in-law.

Lieut. Lyman Lacy, USAAF, performed the duties of best man. He had recently returned from the European theatre of war.

Mrs. Rimmer is the daughter of Mrs. N. Baynard Bowden, of San Jose, Calif., and Walter J. Little, of San Francisco and Santa Monica, Calif. She was graduated from Miss Burke's School in San Francisco, and attended the University of California, where she was a Gamma Phi Beta.

Lieut. Rimmer is the youngest son of Maj. and Mrs. Hugh M. Rimmer, brother

of Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rimmer, U. S. N. A., '37, and Maj. Harmon P. Rimmer, CAC, U. S. M. A., '40. He was graduated from the West Point Preparatory School, Fort Scott, '40, and passed the entrance examinations for West Point. He graduated from the Advanced Navigation School, U. S. Army Air Forces, Ellington Field, Tex., on 1 July.

The new Mrs. Rimmer is a student nurse and a member of the Nurses' Cadet Corps, and will continue her studies at St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, while her husband is away.

OBITUARIES

Lt. Col. John N. Wilson was killed in action in Normandy, France, on 11 July. At the time of his death he commanded a battalion of Field Artillery.

Colonel Wilson was born at Fort Hunt, Virginia, on 26 November, 1913. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1935 and from the Field Artillery School in 1940. During the course of his career he served at Ft. Bliss, Texas; the Hawaiian Islands; Ft. Knox, Ky.; Third Army Corps, General Staff of the Western Defense Command, and for the last two years with an Infantry Division. He activated and commanded for a period of two years the Field Artillery Battalion, which he commanded at the time of his death in Normandy.

Colonel Wilson lived in Washington, D. C., for a period of eleven years, during which time he attended the grade schools there and the Western High School. He was very much interested in the Corps of Cadets of the High School and the Boy Scouts during his years of schooling in Washington.

He is survived by his widow, Carolyn Aleshire Wilson (daughter of Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. Aleshire, USA), his son John N., Jr., (residence 911 Greenleaf Street, Evanston, Illinois), his mother and father, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson (residence 1681 Crescent Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.) and his brother, Col. Walter K. Wilson, jr., who is at present serving overseas.

Col. Martin D. Barndollar, Inf., USA, was killed in action 4 July 1944, according to notification given his wife, this week by the Adjutant General.

Colonel Barndollar was born in Pennsylvania in 1895 and was graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1916 and appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry the next year. He has served four years as an instructor at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., served two years in Alaska, two in the Philippines, three as ROTC instructor at Leigh University, and is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, the Infantry School Company Officers Course, the Signal School, the Field Artillery School, advance course, and the Chemical Warfare School, field officers course.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Martin D. Barndollar, who lives at 2824 Sixteenth Street South, Arlington, Va., and the following sisters, Mrs. Howard Lloyd and Miss Elizabeth Barndollar of Everett, Pa., and Mrs. Lyle Havlett and Mrs. Roy Yingling of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Col. Fenton Gay Epling, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Epling received notification from The Adjutant General this week of the death of their son, 1st Lt. Fenton Gay Epling, jr., AAF. Lieutenant Epling was killed in action over Hollandia, New Guinea, on 17 July.

Lieutenant Epling was born on Corregidor 13 Jan. 1922. He was graduated from St. Bernard Junior College, Ala., in 1939, and after attending Millard's preparatory school in Washington, D. C., enlisted in the Army in 1941. He was commissioned early in 1943 and went immediately overseas as a fighter pilot in the South Pacific.

Lieutenant Epling previously had been wounded in action and had recovered and returned to duty.

He is survived by his parents, by two sisters, Misses Creson and Daphne Epling, and one brother, William. Colonel Epling is on duty at Camp Davis, N. C., while the rest of the family live at their place near Brandywine, Md.

Burial services for the late Rear Adm. David Clark Cather, MC, USN, Ret., who died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Corona, Calif., 25 June, were held 25 July, in Arlington National Cemetery. The body of Rear Admiral Cather has been cremated. Full military honors were rendered at the committal services. Chaplain Robert D. Workman, USN, officiated.

Rear Admiral Cather, a native of Clearbrook, Va., is survived by his brother, Mr. Harry L. Cather, 909 Hillwood Avenue, Falls Church, Va. The deceased was born on 19 Dec., 1879, and was commissioned in the Medi-

cal Corps of the Navy on 9 July, 1904, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. During his long naval career, Rear Admiral Cather served as Senior Medical Officer on the Hospital Ship Relief, and at the Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., and as Medical Officer in Command, U. S. Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash. He also served two tours of duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department. Immediately prior to his retirement on 1 December, 1942, Rear Admiral Cather was Inspector of Medical Department Activities, Pacific Coast.

Honorary pallbearers for the burial services were the following officers of the Medical Corps, U. S. Navy: Rear Adm. C. W. O. Bunker, Ret., Capt. W. E. Eaton, Capt. E. W. Brown, Capt. John Harper, Capt. Paul Wilson, and Capt. C. L. Andrus.

Mrs. Carroll Storrs Alden, wife of Dr. Alden, who until his retirement in 1941 had been head of the Department of English, History and Government at the Naval Academy for seventeen years, died on Friday, 21 July, at her home in Wardour, Annapolis, Md.

Before her marriage in 1911, Mrs. Alden was Miss Meeta Campbell Graham, daughter of Maj. Gen. William Montrose Graham, U. S. Army, and Mary B. Richetta, his wife. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of Maj. Gen. James B. Richetta, U. S. Army, and Harriett Pierce, his wife, (niece of President Franklin Pierce). She was a member of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Society of Colonial Dames, District of Columbia. Some of her most important work was in the Naval Academy Chapel Guild of which for many years she was secretary.

Mrs. Alden is survived by one sister, Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, wife of Vice Admiral Guy H. Burrage, U. S. Navy, (Ret.), and one brother, Colonel James Malcolm Graham, U. S. Army, (Ret.), a sister who predeceased her was Mrs. A. H. Scales, wife of Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, U. S. Army.

The funeral services were at St. Anne's Church Annapolis, where the Reverend James L. Smiley, officiated, and interment was in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, where Mr. Smiley and Chaplain William N. Thomas, USN, of the Naval Academy offered the last prayers.

Lieut. Col. John Wentworth Merrill of the 4th Division was killed in action in France on 24 June, 1944. At the time of his death, Col. Merrill was assigned to the G-3 Section of 4th Division headquarters and was serving as a liaison officer with the VII Corps.

Col. Merrill was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., but spent his boyhood in Utica, N. Y., and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from that city. As a boy in high school, the military life appealed to him and, at the age of 13, he was a bugler in the local National Guard unit.

He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1934. As a cadet, he won his class numerals as a fencer, was a member of the Dialectic Society and appeared in the Hundredth Night Shows.

His first assignment was with the 28th Infantry at Fort Niagara, N. Y. This was followed by a tour in Hawaii and, upon returning to the States, he went to Fort Benning as a student in the Infantry School after which he was assigned to the 29th Infantry. His tour of duty with the 29th Infantry was interrupted by details as officer in charge of the army exhibits at the Pan-American Fair at Tampa, Fla., the World's Fair at San Francisco, and twice at the annual fair and exposition at Portland, Ore. At the World's Fair in San Francisco, Col. Merrill demonstrated many of the army's weapons and equipment, including the Link Trainer, and gave many talks on the army's customs and history. His daily retreat parade talks constituted one of the features of the army's part in that fair. He received a citation from the Governor of California for the part he played when the California State Building burned and, for his services at the Fair, he was commended by General DeWitt, then Commanding General, 9th Service Command.

When compulsory military service was first put in operation, Col. Merrill, then a captain, organized and operated the Reception Center at Fort Benning, Ga. Shortly thereafter, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth as a student in one of the war time courses at the Command and General Staff School, upon completion of which he returned to the 29th Infantry.

In 1942, Col. Merrill was ordered to Camp White, Oregon, and assigned to the 363rd Infantry of the division being activated at that camp. While there, he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel. In 1943, he was transferred to the 103rd Division at Camp Claiborne, La., and served as the division G-3. Later, in the same year, he was transferred to the 4th Division and joined his new organization at Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla., where it was engaged in amphibious training. Serving in various division staff positions and as a battalion commander, he went with his

Division to Camp Jackson, S. C. and left from there in January, 1944 to go overseas.

While at Fort Benning, Ga., he was married, in 1939, to Helen Marsh, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Raymond Marsh, Ord. Dept.

Preferred by Soldiers

A list of 189 magazines of general circulation in the United States for which preference by soldiers has been determined, has been made public by the War Department. The list, which includes the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was compiled, as directed by the Soldier Vote Act, by a survey conducted by the War Department.

Any magazine included on this "preference list" may be delivered by the Army free to soldiers or sold or made available under Army sponsorship to soldiers inside or outside the United States, irrespective of its political content. The list follows:

Ace Comics	McCall's
Action Comics	Mechanix Illustrated
Adventure	Military Comics
Adventure Novel	Military Review
Classic	Minicam
Aero Digest	Modern Romances
Air Force	Modern Screen
Air News	Motion Picture
Air Tech	Movie Land
Air Trails	Movie Life
All American Comics	Movie Show
Amazing Detective	Movie Stars Parade
Cases	Movie Story
American Magazine	Murder Mystery
American Mercury	Mystery Novel Classic
American Photography	National Comics
Argosy	National Detective
Army and Navy	National Geographic
Journal	Negro Digest
Register	New Yorker
Army Laffs	Newsweek
Army Times	Nifty
Astounding Science-Fiction	Official Detective
Atlantic Monthly	Omnibook
Aviation	Our Army
Avon Modern Short	Outdoor Life
Story Monthly	Personal Romances
Baseball	Playboy
Better Homes & Gardens	Physical Culture
Big Shot Comics	Pic
Billboard	Picture Scoop
Blue Beetle	Police Comics
Blue Bolt Comics	Police Gazette
Blue Book	Popular Comics
Broadcast Songs	Popular Mechanics
Raddies	Popular Photography
Cameras	Popular Science
Camera, U. S.	Prize Comics
Captain America	Q. S. T.
Captain Marvel Adventures	Radio Hit Songs
Captain Marvel, Jr.	Radio News
Captain Midnight	Ranch Romances
Click	Rangeland Romances
Collier's	Readers Digest
Complete Western	Real Story
Book	Redbook
Coronet	Ring
Cosmopolitan	Romantic Range
Country Gentleman	Saturday Evening
Daredevil Comics	Post
Detective Comics	Science Digest
Detective Story	Scientific American
Dime Detective	Screen Guide
Dime Western	Screen Romances
Doc Savage	Screenland
Doll Mystery Books	Secrets
Don Winslow	Sensation Comics
Downbeat	Shadow Comics
Equipe	Shadow, The
Expose Detective	Short Stories
Famous Funnies	Silver Screen
Feature Comics	Sing Songs
Field & Stream	Skyways
Flash Comics	Smash Comics
Flying	Song Hits
Flying Aces	Song Parade
Flying Cadet	Sparkler Comics
Fortune	Speed Comics
Front Page Detective	Sports Afield
Funny Animals	Star Western
Gags	Stardom
Good Housekeeping	Star-Spangled Comics
Harper's	Startling Detective
Harper's Bazaar	Super Comics
Headline Detective	Super-Magician
Hit Parade	Comics
House & Garden	Target Comics
Human Torch	Ten Story Western
Infantry Journal	Terry Toon Comics
Inside Detective	Thrilling Comics
Judge	Thrilling Detective
Jungle Comics	Time
King Comics	Timely Detective
Ladies' Home Journal	Tip Top Comics
Laff	True
Liberty	True Confessions
Life	True Detective
Life Story	True Experiences
Look	True Romance
Looney Tunes	True Story
Mademoiselle	Vogue
Magazine Digest	Walt Disney Comics
Magic Comics	Western Novel Classic
Marvel Comics	Western Story
Master Comics	Whiz Comics
Master Detective	Wing Comics
	Woman's Home Companion
	Wow Comics
	Your Life.

NAVAL UNIFORM DIRECTORY

The following stores, officially designated by the Navy Department, carry blue overcoats; service blue uniforms; raincoats (with removable lining); aviation (winter working) uniforms; for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications, and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

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ALTEMUS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Jules B. Altemus, SC, a son.

BENNETT—Born at the Naval Academy Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 17 July 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Warfield Clay Bennett, a daughter, Ann Burnam.

BROMBERG—Born at Brooklyn Naval Hospital, 13 July 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Bromberg, (MC) USNR, a son, Mark Boyd.

BROOKS—Born in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 26 May 1944, to Major and Mrs. Robert Richey Brooks, OD, a son, Robert Richey Brooks, Jr., grandchild of Col. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon, OD, and Col. and Mrs. John A. Brooks, OD and nephew of Lt. Col. John A. Brooks, III, AC.

BUCKMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Henry H. Buckman, CE, a son.

CATHERWOOD—Born at Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, 14 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William Sylvester Catherwood, 3d, a son, William Sylvester Catherwood, 4th. The father is stationed at Camp McCain, Miss.

CHRISTENSEN—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., 18 June 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Victor E. Christensen, a daughter, Sharon Ann.

CLARK—Born at Columbus, Ga., 15 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. James Dallas Clark, IGD, AUS, a daughter, Lenita Sefton, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Clark, USA-Ret., and of Mrs. Howell Hollis, of Columbus, Ga.

CLEARY—Born at New Rochelle Hospital, New Rochelle, N. Y., 15 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. John H. Cleary, Jr., USNR, a son, Steven Baker Cleary. Lt. Cleary is on duty overseas.

CONDIT—Born at Oliver General Hospital, Augusta, Ga., 1 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Herbert J. Condit, 3d, a daughter, Deborah Grant Condit.

CONNER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 July 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Eli T. Conner, JAG, USA, a son.

COTTER—Born in the Port of Embarkation Station Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Jack G. Cotter, a daughter, Lola Jacquelyn. Lt. Cotter is serving in the South Pacific as a fighter pilot.

CRAIG—Born at University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 9 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Frederick E. Craig, USN, a daughter.

CROSS—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York N. Y., 11 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Richard J. Cross, MS, USA, their third child and second son, Alan Whitmore Cross.

DEFREHN—Born in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 July 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ellsmore DeFrehn, a daughter, Mary Ann. Lt. DeFrehn is stationed with the 756th Engineer Parts Supply Company, somewhere in England.

DEHONEY—Born 3 July 1944, at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Howard C. Dehoney, Inf., AUS, a son, James Howard Dehoney, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Edmund M. Gregorie, QMC, USA, and of Mrs. May M. Dehoney.

FAERBER—Born at South County (R. I.) Hospital, 11 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Norman K. Faerber, USN, a son. Lt. Faerber is a survivor of the USS Helena.

FINCH—Born in Orlando, Fla., 13 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John Ridley Finch, AAF, a son, who will be named for his father. Mrs. Finch is the daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, USNR.

GASTON—Born at the Highland Park Hospital, Highland Park, Ill., 18 July 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. H. Gaston, Jr., Cav., a son, Frederick H. Gaston, 3rd. He is the grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. H. Gaston, FA, and the grandnephew of Gen. and Mrs. G. P. Tyner, of Washington, D. C. Lt. Col. Gaston, Jr., is on duty overseas.

GEHARD—Born at the General Hospital, Seattle, Wash., 13 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Frederic M. Gebhard, Jr., a daughter.

GIES—Born at Mountinside Hospital, Montclair, N. J., 19 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert S. Gies, USNR, a daughter, Judith Ellen.

GIVEN—Born at New York Hospital, New York City, 11 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. J. Cresson Given, Jr., a son, James Cresson Given.

GREER—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Bryan, Texas, 19 July 1944, to WOJG and Mrs. J. S. Greer, USA, a daughter, Sharon Margaret.

GRIGGS—Born in Cooperstown, N. Y., to Capt. and Mrs. Theodore W. Griggs, AAF, a son, Theodore W., 3d.

GUILFOYLE—Born in San Antonio, Texas, 20 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank Joseph Guilfoyle, AC, USA, a daughter, Anne Warner, granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Augustine Warner Robins.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

HALLETT—Born at Harkness Pavilion, New York, N. Y., 25 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James B. Hallett, USA, a son. Lt. Hallett is now overseas.

HOGAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 July 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Augustine L. Hogan, CE, a son.

HUBBY—Born at Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital, 15 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Germain Adams Hubby, a daughter, their third child, Margaret Fisher Hubby.

HULL—Born in St. Raphael's Hospital, New Haven, Conn., 12 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Francis W. Hull, USNR, a daughter, Miriam Joan.

JELINEK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 July 1944, to WOJG and Mrs. Frank H. Jelinek, USA, a daughter.

KALAT—Born at Cape Cod Hospital, Hyannis, Mass., 15 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Paul F. Kalat, USNR, a son.

KEBER—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Manhattan, 18 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Vincent Maria Keber of Brooklyn, a daughter, Mary Villette.

KEMP—Born at Miller Hospital, Saint Paul, Minn., 21 July 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John William Kemp, QMC, AUS, a son, John William, II. Lt. Kemp is now serving in the European Theatre.

LANE—Born 15 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Albert L. Lane, Jr., USA, a daughter, Ann Grimes. Lt. Lane (USMA '43) is a prisoner of war in Germany.

LAY—Born at U. S. Naval Hospital, Lakehurst, N. J., 18 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Donald M. Lay, Jr., a son, Robert McLeod Lay.

LEONARD—Born at San Diego, Calif., 20 July 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Nicholas Leonard, USN, a son, William Nicholas, Jr.

LOVETT—Born at Maternity Hospital, Wislow, Ariz., 20 July 1944, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Charles J. Lovett, Jr., a son, Charles J. Lovett, III.

MATHEWS—Born in Seattle, Wash., 19 July 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank P. Mathews, (MC) USNR, a daughter, Emeline Peltreanu.

MCCARTHY—Born at St. Clare's Hospital, New York, N. Y., 18 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Leo A. McCarthy, USNR, a son, Leo White. Lt. McCarthy is stationed at Bunker Hill, Ind.

MCINTOSH—Born at Lawrence Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn., 17 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert W. McIntosh, USN, a daughter, Patricia Anne McIntosh.

PALMER—Born at the Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 20 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard Wallace Palmer, AUS, a daughter, Kathleen Adele.

PALMER—Born at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 12 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James Edward Palmer, Jr., USCG, a son, James Edward, 3d.

PERKINS—Born in the Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 23 July 1944, to Comdr. and Mrs. Albert C. Perkins, USN, a son, Timothy Howard.

PHIBBS—Born at Abilene, Texas, 14 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Brendan Pearse Phibbs, MC, a son. Captain Phibbs is stationed at Abilene, Texas.

PHILLIPS—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., 7 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Franklin Hadley Phillips, AUS, a son, Franklin Hadley, Jr.

PLACE—Born at Lake Forest (Ill.) Hospital, 30 June 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. John Foster Place, USNR, a daughter, Bonnie Hamilton Place.

POCHODOWICZ—Born at Kentucky Baptist Hospital, Louisville, Ky., 21 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Stanley J. Pochodowicz, Armored School, a son, John Carr.

RANKIN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Rankin, a son, William Henry.

REID—Born in the Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Conn., 13 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William L. Reid, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Betsy Jean.

ROACH—Born at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City, 17 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. John H. Roach, USNR, their second son, Schuyler Curtis Roach.

ROSSITER—Born in Malden Hospital, Malden, Mass., 8 July 1944 to Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Rossiter, TC, twins, a daughter and a son.

SELF—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 14 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward Baldwin Self, MC, AUS, a son, their second child.

SMITH—Born at the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn., 23 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Donald Scarborough Smith, Jr., USNR, a son.

SMITH—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Pueblo, Colo., 6 June 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Hubert Smith, Jr., AC, USA, a daughter, Sara Frances.

STUCKEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. E. Stuckey, Ord. D., a son.

SUTTON—Born in Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 17 July 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Alex Sutton, Jr., CE, a daughter, Susan Carol.

THOMASON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 July 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence T. Thomason, AAF, a son.

TITUS—Born at Polyclinic Hospital, New York, N. Y., 19 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James Gulden Titus, AUS, a daughter, Stephanie Ann. Lt. Titus is serving overseas.

TULIN—Born at the Doctors' Hospital, 18 July 1944, to Cadet and Mrs. Marshall Tulin, AUS, a daughter.

WALDEN—Born in Providence, R. I., 13 July 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles C. Walden, 3d, AUS, a son, Charles C. Walden, 4th.

WARD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. John H. Ward, AAF, a son.

WENDLER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 July 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henry Wendler, AAF, a daughter.

Married

ADAMS-WEAVER—Married in the Overbrook Presbyterian Church, Overbrook, Pa., 21 July 1944, Miss Olive Patchin Weaver, to 2nd Lt. Donald Evans Adams, AUS.

ALLEN-SANFORD—Married in Rockville, Md., 8 July 1944, Miss Dolores Marie Sanford, to Ens. William J. Allen, USNR.

ATTRIDGE-CLARKE—Married in the Ocean Point (Me.) Chapel, 22 July 1944, Miss Edith Millicent Clarke, to Ens. Thomas W. Attridge, Jr., Naval Air Arm.

BASCOMBE - CATCHINGS—Married in Washington, D. C., 22 July 1944, Miss Helen Catchings, to 2nd Lt. W. Radford Bascombe, Jr., USMCR.

BENICA-PILCH—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Glen Ridge, N. J., 22 July 1944, Miss Mary Elizabeth Pilch, to Ens. William Steinhardt Benica, USNR.

BERGIN-HART—Married in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Baltimore, Md., 28 May 1944, Miss Mary Margaret Hart, to Lt. Daniel Edward Bergin, Jr., USN.

BERNSTEIN-SAGER—Married at 40 West Sixty-eighth St., New York, N. Y., 21 July 1944, Miss Sally Joan Sager, to QMC Joseph Elton Bernstein, USNR.

BESSAC-FORMAN—Married at Annapolis, Md., 9 June 1944, Miss Vivian Joy Forman, to Ens. Norman Bagnall Bessac, USN, of Vallejo, Calif.

BOYER-CUTTLE—Married at the Navy Chapel, Washington, D. C., 12 July 1944, Ens. Catherine Anne Cuttle, to Lt. (jg) Fred Y. Boyer.

BOYNTON-SWAN—Married in Hitchcock Memorial Church, Scarsdale, N. Y., 22 July 1944, Miss Ruth Paxton Swan, to Lt. Rodney Boynton, USNR.

BREWTON-SCHWARTZ—Married in the Gosport Naval Chapel, U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 19 July 1944, Miss Ann-Marie Schwartz, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Abraham Theodore Schwartz, to Lt. (jg) Elmer Carlyle Brewton, USNR.

BROOKSBANK-CHANDLER—Married in the First-Park Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., 21 July 1944, Miss Nancy Barbara Chandler, to Pole Arthur W. Brooksbank, Jr., USNR.

BURDICK-FISHER—Married in Washington, D. C., 10 June 1944, Miss Mary Jane Fisher, Y2c, to Lt. (jg) Jervis Watson Burdick, Jr., USNR.

COHN-WIENER—Married at the Washington Hebrew Congregation, Washington, D. C., 22 July 1944, Miss Charlotte Amelia Wiener, to Ens. Joseph Robert Cohn, USNR.

COLLINS-CLIFFORD—Married in the rectory of St. Brendan's Church, New Haven, Conn., 19 July 1944, Miss Ruth Justine Clifford, to Lt. Rodney J. Collins, AAF, stationed at Augusta, Ga.

COLLMAN-CHRISTIE—Married at St. George's School Chapel, Newport, R. I., 23 July 1944, Miss Miriam Brewster Christie, to Lt. Robert Goble Collman, USNR.

COMSTOCK-CONE—Married in All Saints Episcopal Church, Wynnwood, Pa., 22 July 1944, Miss Marilyn Ann Cone, to Lt. (jg) Alfred E. Comstock, USNR.

COSTELLO-EDDY—Married in North Africa, 15 July 1944, Miss Mary Garvin Eddy, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William A. Eddy, USMC, to Sgt. Robert E. Costello, Jr., AUS.

DELAOUR-SEITZ—Married in St. John's Chapel of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto,

Canada, 22 July 1944, Miss Eugenie Frances Seitz, to Lt. Hunter Labatut Delatour, Jr., USNR.

DELGADO-DAVIS—Married at the Naval Chapel, Jacksonville, Fla., 22 July 1944, Miss Marion Cantine Davis, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James Stanley Davis, AUS, to Ens. Robert Delgado, USN.

DOSCHER-FINCK—Married at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, N. Y., 21 July 1944, Miss Martha Jane Finck, to 2nd Lt. Ned Doscher, MAC, AUS.

EAKES-MESSER—Married at the Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 21 July 1944, Miss Mary Lou Messer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Herbert G. Messer, USA, to Lt. Col. Raymond T. Eakes, AAF.

EASTHAM-THOMPSON—Married in Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 10 July 1944, Mrs. Kathryn Haag Thompson, to Lt. William A. Eastham.

ENDEL-REICHGOTT—Married at Mount Vernon, N. Y., 23 July 1944, Miss Louise E. Reichgott, to Ens. Charles Endel, USCGR.

GILLEN-JOHNSON—Married in Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 July 1944, Miss Mary Agnes Johnson to Maj. Joseph Francis Gillen, TC, AUS.

GILMOUR-WHITE—Married in the rectory of Mount Carmel Church, Ridgewood, N. J., 22 July 1944, Miss Marie Elizabeth White, to Lt. John Vincent Gilmour, Jr., AAF.

GORE-SCHUBEL—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Cranford, N. J., 23 July 1944, Miss Mildred Virginia Schubel, to Lt. (jg) Hugh Winfield Gore, USNR.

HALL-WIGTON—Married in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., 22 July 1944, Miss Anne Garrigue Wigton, to Lt. Frederic Learned Hall, USNR.

HAPGOOD-KNOTT—Married at her home in Georgetown, Conn., 19 July 1944, Miss Ruth Gilmour Knott, to Lt. Norman Hapgood, Jr., SC. Lt. Hapgood has recently returned from service overseas.

HARMON-TUTTLE—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Larchmont, N. Y., 25 July 1944, Miss Jane Sutherland Tuttle, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Elbert Parr Tuttle, USA, to Lt. John Jason Harmon, of the American Field Service.

HASKINS-WILLIAMS—Married in King's Chapel, Boston, 15 July 1944, Mrs. Anastass Crownshield Boyden Williams, to Lt. George Lee Haskins, USA.

HAWKINS-RAFTES—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Larchmont, N. Y., 14 July 1944, Miss Helen A. Raftes to Lt. (jg) George L. Hawkins, 2d, USNR.

HILTZ-ROSS—Married in Bushnell, Fla., 24 June 1944, Miss Sara Dolores Ross, to Lt. James Rawson Bill Hiltz, AUS.

HOTALING-PERRINE—Married in the Congregational Church, Glen Ridge, N. J., Miss Jean Perrine to 2nd Lt. William E. Hotaling, AUS, of Albany, N. Y.

HUTCHESON-CHEW—Married in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Jamestown, R. I., 22 July 1944, Miss Beatrice Hale Chew, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Chew, USN, to Lt. Edward C. Hutcheson, USNR.

JORDAN-COSTELLO—Married in the chapel of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., 21 July 1944, Lt. (jg) Jean Doris Costello, USNR, to Ens. William Burnap Jordan, 3d, USNR.

KAY-MONEYPENNY—Married in the rectory of Mount Carmel Church, Ridgewood, N. J., 25 July 1944, Miss Lois May Money-penny, to Lt. Stanley F. Kay, AAF.

KELSEY-LUDDECKE—Married in Central Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J., 25 July 1944, Miss Elsie Luddecke, to 2nd Lt. John Forsyth Kelsey, Jr., AAF.

KENT-AMRHEIM—Married in St. Joseph's Church, Bagota, N. J., 15 July 1944, Miss Virginia V. Amrhein to Lt. (jg) Herbert A. Kent, USNR.

KINNEY-MACAULAY—Married in the Immanuel Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Del., 15 July 1944, Miss Margot Hamilton Macaulay, daughter of Col. T. C. Macaulay, to Lt. Paul B. Kinney, USNR.

KUHN-PERKINS—Married in the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Kansas City, Mo., 21 July 1944, Miss Nancy Helen Perkins, to Lt. Louis Charles Kuhn, Jr., AAF.

LAPPIN-RAYNER—Married at Fort Wetherell, R. I., 17 July 1944, Miss Helen Louise Rayner to Capt. William E. Lappin, CAC, of Fort Devens, Mass.

LEE-GRUNDY—Married in the Post Chapel, Merced Army Air Field, Calif., 15 July 1944, 1st Lt. Jean F. Grundy, WAC, to 1st Lt. Charles H. Lee, Jr., of Walla Walla Air Base, Walla Walla, Wash.

MACKIE-BOND—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, New York, N. Y., 22 July 1944, Miss Elizabeth Oates Bond, to Cadet Donald Mackie, AAF.

MANN-BANTA—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, New York, (Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths (Continued from Preceding Page)

N. Y., 21 July 1944, Miss Ellen May Banta, to Ens. Stephen A. Mann, USNR.

MARTIN-JOYNER—Married in the Chapel in the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., 18 July 1944, Ens. Edna McDonald Joyner, WAVE, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph L. Joyner, USA, to Lt. Frank H. Martin, AUS.

MCCOY-HOFFMAN—Married in Christ and St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Va., 22 July 1944, Miss Martha Lee Hoffman, to Ens. Harry Ellington McCoy, Jr., USNR.

MCVITT-KAUFFMAN—Married in the chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, N. Y., 20 July 1944, Miss Leean Kauffman, to Ens. J. Lawrence McVitt, USNR.

MEARES-KAHLER—Married in the Francis Asbury Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 23 June 1944, Miss Portia Allen Kähler, to Lt. E. D. Meares.

MERRICK-LEONARD—Married in St. Patrick's Church, Columbus, Ohio, 20 July 1944, Miss Hannah Margaret Leonard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Leonard, USA-Ret., to Ens. John Leighton Merrick, USNR, son of Col. and Mrs. Louis Merrick, commanding officer of the Army Air Base, Charleston, S. C.

MONTGOMERY-HICKS—Married in St. Mary's Church, Greenwich, Conn., 15 July 1944, Miss Marjorie Rose Hicks to Lt. Robert Starling Montgomery, Jr., USNR.

NAPP-HOY—Married in the rectory of St. Ephrem's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 July 1944, Miss Ruth Ann Hoy to M.T.Sgt. James Joseph Napp, USMC, of Cherry Point, N. C.

NEARING-WILLIAMS—Married in Edgemoor Church, Spuyten Duyvil, 15 July 1944, Miss Edith Williams, to Lt. John E. Nearing, USNR.

O'CONNELL-McDONALD—Married in St. Ann's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 22 July 1944, Miss Katherine Cecilia MacDonald, to Ens. John W. O'Connell, USNR.

RANDOLPH-SMITH—Married at Cambridge, Mass., 15 July 1944, Miss Elise Mary Smith to Lt. (jg) Spottiswoode Wellford Randolph, Jr., USN.

REARDON-BUTLER—Married in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, N. Y., 20 July 1944, Miss Mary Virginia Butler, to Lt. William B. Reardon, Jr., USNR.

REID-MANHEIMER—Married in New York City, 17 July 1944, Miss Danice Manheimer to Capt. Robert Harris Reid, of New York.

RIDDELL-THARALSON—Married at the chapel, Navy Pier, Chicago, Ill., 1 July 1944, Miss Mary Noel Tharalson, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Noel F. Tharalson, of Fort McClellan, Ala., to RM2c Robert Lemuel Ridgell, USN.

ROBERTSON-KUEHNEL—Married in St. Ann's Lutheran Church, Lindenhurst, Long Island, N. Y., 19 July 1944, Miss Friede Kuehnel to Capt. Melvin J. Robertson, AAF.

ROBSON-PRIZER—Married in St. Mark's Church, West Orange, N. J., 22 July 1944, Miss Isabel Joan Prizer, to Lt. Alan Roy Robson 3d, AUS.

ROCHE-JOHNSTONE—Married at San Marcos, Texas, 15 July 1944, Miss Ruth Audrey Johnstone, to Lt. David M. Roche, of Lynn, Mass.

RUS-HAYES—Married in early June, Miss Mary Jean Hayes, to Lt. Jan Rus, USNR, grandson of Lt. Col. Trumbull Stanchiff, of Washington.

SCHULHOF-CLARKSON—Married in Christ Church, Mahanassett, Long Island, N. Y., 19 July 1944, Miss Katherine Gordon Clarkson, to Lt. (jg) William Russell Schulhof, USNR.

SCOTT-LYND—Married at the home of the bride in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 July 1944, Ens. Frances Lynd, USNR, to Mr. Walter H. Scott, Jr.

SHELDON-COCHRAN—Married in the First Methodist Church, Fort Worth, Texas, 14 July 1944, Miss Drusilla Cochran to Cadet James Rhodes Sheldon, 3d, USNR.

SHOOP-BISHOP—Married in Washington, D. C., 24 July 1944, Miss Julie Bishop, of Hollywood, Calif., to Lt. Col. Clarence A. Shoop, AAF.

SPARKS-JENKINS—Married in the Church of the Atonement, Tenafly, N. J., 22 July 1944, Miss Carolyn King Jenkins, to Lt. (jg) James H. Sparks, USNR.

STATTER-PLANT—Married at the home of the bride's stepfather and mother, New York, N. Y., 25 July 1944, Miss Amy Capron Plant, to Lt. Humphrey Statter, Jr., USNR.

STEELE-SHOEMAKER—Married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Milford, Conn., 22 July 1944, Miss Betty Lou Shoemaker, to Ens. Robert Dache Steele, USN.

TAYLOR-ROBERTS—Married in the chapel of the Low-Heywood School, Stamford, Conn., 23 July 1944, Miss Gladys Helen Roberts, to Lt. Wendell Freyer Taylor, AUS.

TAYLOR-SCHWABLE—Married in Grace

Episcopal Church, White Plains, N. Y., 20 July 1944, Ens. Polly Gertrude Schwable, W-V(S), USNR, to Lt. (jg) Howard T. Taylor, USNR.

TEAGUE-WHITE—Married in Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton, N. C., 15 July 1944, Miss Mary White, to Lt. Samuel Farris Teague, Jr., USNR.

VANDERSALL-TURNER—Married in the Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., 22 July 1944, Miss Carol Turner, to Lt. (jg) Daniel Raymond Vandersall, Jr., USNR.

WEILL-McMUNN—Married in the chapel at Camp Chaffee, Ark., 9 July 1944, Miss Luelian McMunn, to Capt. Robert J. Weill, AUS.

WHITAKER-BEARDSLEE—Married in Macon, Ga., 15 July 1944, Miss Jane Beardslee to Lt. James Lee Whitaker, AUS.

WHITE-HARVEY—Married in St. David's Chapel of St. Alban's Parish, Washington, D. C., 8 July 1944, Ens. Constance E. Harvey, USNR, to Mr. Graham Underwood White.

WISE-VARENZEFF—Married in Sardinia, 9 July 1944, Countess Paola Sarany di Varenzeff, to Lt. Irvin M. Wise, USA.

Died

ALDEN—Died at her home in Wardour, Annapolis, Md., 21 July 1944, Mrs. Carroll Storrs Alden, wife of Dr. Alden, who until his retirement in 1941, had been head of the Department of English, History, and Government at the Naval Academy for 17 years. She is survived by a sister, the wife of Vice Adm. Guy H. Burrage, USN-Ret., and a brother, Col. James Malcolm Graham, USA-Ret.

ANDREWS—Killed in airplane crash near Pensacola, Fla., 17 July 1944, Cadet Wallace Urban Andrews, USNR. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Beatrice Andrews, of Hicksville, N. Y.

BARCLAY—Listed as dead one year and one day after he was reported missing in action in the Solomon Sea in the Southwest Pacific, 18 July 1943, Lt. Comdr. Metteland Barclay, the artist. Surviving are two brothers and the artist's stepmother.

BARNDOLLAR—Killed in action 4 July 1944, Col. Martin D. Barndollar, Inf., USA, husband of Mrs. Barndollar, 2824 Sixteenth Street South, Arlington, Va.

BEHN—Killed in the crash of a heavy bomber near Roswell, N. Mex., 20 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Frederick Behn, AAF.

BLOCK—Killed in a collision of two naval planes north of Milton, Fla., 18 July 1944, Capt. August Block, of Grantwood, N. J.

BROWN—Died at her home in Washington, D. C., 25 July 1944, Mrs. Jennie McWilliams Brown, wife of the late Col. Fred Radford Brown.

BROWNE—Killed in action on Saipan, 23 June 1944, Col. Harold G. Browne, Binghamton, N. Y.

BUND—Killed in an airplane crash near Lewes, Del., 21 July 1944, Ens. John R. Bund, USNR.

BURR—Killed in action in Normandy 15 June 1944, Pvt. Robert Goode Burr, son of Col. and Mrs. Wm. E. Burr. Survived by his parents, his brother, Lt. Wm. E. Burr, Jr., and his sister, Mrs. C. R. Finley, Jr.

CAMPBELL—Killed in the crash of a heavy bomber near Roswell, N. Mex., 20 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Wendell M. Campbell, AAF.

CHISWELL—Killed in action in Italy, 3 June 1944, Lt. Lawrence Chiswell, Inf., of Baltimore, Md.

CHRISTEN—Killed in airplane crash near Atlanta, Kans., 17 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Ernest W. Christen, AAF, of Washington, D. C.

DILTZ—Died in airplane crash near Salina, Kan., 20 July 1944, Maj. Henry C. Diltz, AAF.

DREW—Killed in an airplane crash near Cottonwood Falls, Kans., 17 July 1944, Capt. Lyman W. Drew, AAF.

DUKE—Killed in an airplane crash near Salina, Kan., 20 July 1944, Maj. Albert Duke, AUS.

DULIN—Killed in action in France 22 June 1944, Lt. Col. Thaddeus R. Dulin, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Catherine Porter Dulin, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dulin, all of Washington, D. C.

EPLING—Killed in action over Hollandia, New Guinea, 17 July 1944, 1st Lt. Fenton Gay Epling, Jr., AAF, son of Col. and Mrs. Fenton Gay Epling, CAC, USA. He is survived by his parents, by two sisters, and one brother.

FLANIGEN—Died at Station Hospital, Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y., 21 July 1944, after a short illness, Mrs. Marion Nicholson Flanigen, wife of Col. Barrington L. Flanigen, CAC, USA, mother of Sgt. Barrie F. Flanigen, Jr., and sister of Col. J. W. Nicholson, IGD, USA.

FORBES—Killed when his airplane crashed near Fort Myers, Fla., 17 July 1944, Lt. George R. Forbes, AAF.

FOX—Died at Cambridge Hospital, Boston, Mass., 21 July 1944, Col. Philip Fox, former head of the Army electronics training center at Harvard University. Surviving are three sons and a daughter.

GREAVES—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., 2 June 1944, Mrs. Alban Greaves, mother of Col. G. A. Greaves, OD; Capt. T. G. Greaves, Inf.; Lt. F. L. Greaves, FA; Ens. Walker Greaves, Naval Air Force; and Lt. C. W. Page, SC.

GRISMAN—Killed in a plane crash at Norfolk, Va., 21 July 1944, Lt. (jg) Daniel H. Grisman, a Navy pilot. He is survived by his wife, his parents, and his grandmother.

HIDEBRANDT—Killed in a collision of two naval planes north of Milton, Fla., 18 July 1944, Ens. Christian Hidebrandt, of Hawthorne, N. J.

JONES—Killed when his Army plane crashed near Strother Field, Kan., 22 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Reed W. Jones, AAF.

KING—Killed in action in France, 22 June 1944, Col. Charles B. King, of Washington, D. C. Col. King was the son of Lady Lewis, wife of Sir Wilmott Lewis, Washington correspondent for the London Times.

LEMON—Died in the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 July 1944, Lt. Col. A. L. Lemon, USA-Ret., former editor and publisher of the Brandywine News, a Wilmington, Del., newspaper.

LIMBERG—Killed in an airplane crash near Cottonwood Falls, Kans., 17 July 1944, Lt. Willis F. Limberg, of Buffalo City, Iowa.

LOTT—Died in Memorial Hospital, Easton, Md., 19 July 1944, Mr. Leonard W. Lott, cousin of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and father of Lt. James Vanderbilt Lott, AAF.

MERRILL—Killed in action in France, 24 June 1944, Lt. Col. John Wentworth Merrill, Inf., USA. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Merrill, Utica, N. Y., a son, Richard Marsh Merrill, and his widow, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Raymond Marsh, OD, USA.

MORROW—Died at Quebec, Canada, 21 July 1944, Brig. Gen. William M. Morrow, USA-Ret., husband of Elizabeth Seaman Morrow. Requiem mass was offered at the Fort Myer Chapel at 9:30 a.m., 24 July 1944. Interment was in Arlington Cemetery.

MULLER—Killed in airplane crash near Cottonwood Falls, Kans., 17 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Walter J. Muller, AAF, of Corona, N. Y.

PETERSON—Died at his home in Tampa, Fla., 24 July 1944, Comdr. Carl Edward Peterson, USNR, senior assistant supervisor of shipbuilding at Tampa Shipbuilding Co.

RECORD—Killed in action, 23 June 1944, Capt. John Reckord, USA, nephew of Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, provost marshal general in the European theater of operations. Also surviving are his parents, his wife, and a daughter.

SENKAVECH—Killed in the crash of a heavy bomber near Roswell, N. Mex., 20 July 1944, Flight Officer John Senkavech, AAF.

SLONT—Killed in the crash of a heavy bomber near Roswell, N. Mex., 20 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Walter W. Slont, AAF.

SNOW—Died in Rockland, Me., 22 July 1944, Capt. Robert A. Snow, a former owner of the Snow shipyards.

STRATER—Died at his home in Rye, N. Y., 17 July 1944, Mr. Charles Helme Strater, father of Capt. Charles Helme Strater, Jr., USA, and of Lt. John B. Strater, USA.

VAYDA—Killed in airplane crash near Cottonwood Falls, Kans., 17 July 1944, T.Sgt. John J. Vayda, AAF, of Jamaica, N. Y.

WALKER—Killed in action in Normandy, Brig. Gen. Nelson Macy Walker, USA. He is survived by his mother, his widow, a brother and a sister, his daughter, and his son, 1st Lt. Perrin Walker.

WILCOX—Killed in action in France, Lt. Westmore Wilcox 3d, FA, while serving with the 20th Division. Surviving are his parents and a sister.

WILSON—Killed in action in Normandy, France, 11 July 1944, Lt. Col. John N. Wilson, USA, (USMA '35). Survived by his wife, Mrs. Carolyn Aleshire Wilson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. Aleshire, USA, his son, John N. Jr., his parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson, USA, and his brother, Walter K. Wilson, Jr., USA, now serving overseas.

WOOD—Killed in action in the South Pacific, 1st Lt. Philip Emerson Wood, Jr., USMCR. Surviving are his widow, his mother, and a sister.

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Navy Manpower

(Continued from First Page)

and 27,280 additional female civilians be placed in specified activities either as additional personnel or to replace male enlisted personnel.

Reorganize Naval Districts

Referring to naval district organization, the board said:

The Board's analysis of individual reports on naval district organizations leads to the conclusion that there is need for a detailed study of the functions, organization and procedures of all naval districts. The Board recognizes that any real and lasting solution of this problem involves decisions by higher authority and extends beyond the scope of cognizance of any single naval district commandant. The study contemplated by the Board should include not only all naval district headquarters organizations, but should embrace a study of the relationship of these organizations to other departmental agencies which share the responsibilities for directives and conditions under which the naval district commands now operate.

The Board believes that the proposed study would reveal the need for a simplified and standardized form of organization adaptable to all districts with resultant savings in manpower and improvements in operating efficiency. The Board also believes that the study might disclose a need for a centralized authority in the Navy Department to coordinate the relationship of naval district organizations with the several Bureaus and Offices in the Navy Department proper, and to exercise overall supervision of the naval districts in matters of administration. The study might also disclose that the shore establishments could be administered more effectively and with a substantial saving in personnel if the number of naval districts were reduced.

The Board Recommends that a detailed study of the organization of the naval districts be made to determine the minimum number of districts required for efficient operation and maximum economy of manpower; and the means required to eliminate overlapping and duplication of naval district functions, achieve maximum uniformity of procedures and simplicity of operation, and maintain effective coordination of the interests in the naval districts, of Navy Department Bureaus and Offices.

Navy-Coast Guard Overlap

Women personnel "could and should be used for many duties for which they are not now being generally employed," the board said, recommending removal of statutory restrictions against use of women reservists in the 10th, 14th and 15th Naval Districts, where "a substantial number of male officers and enlisted personnel . . . could be released for combat duty."

A substantial number of shore billets should be filled by limited service personnel, the board said.

Discussing Navy-Coast Guard duplication, the board stated:

When the coast guard was taken over by the Navy during the present war, it continued to operate as a separate service in nearly all respects even though it had been transferred from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department and operated under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. Its Washington headquarters are separate from the Navy Department. In San Francisco, Seattle, and other cities there are complete Coast Guard headquarters occupying several floors of large buildings separate and distinct from the Naval District headquarters. Coast Guard purchasing and supply activities are separate from those of the Navy. There are separate Coast Guard repair stations, procurement, training and schooling facilities for enlisted and officer personnel. Numerous survey reports have indicated that, in these and other respects, the Coast Guard parallels and duplicates what the Navy has or is doing, with a resultant waste of manpower.

While the Board recognizes the temporary status of the Coast Guard as a part of the Navy, and the fact that it must perform certain functions prescribed by law and executive order—such as maintaining aids to navigation, life saving stations and marine inspection activities—which are primarily civil rather than military functions, it believes that some of the duplication between Naval and Coast Guard activities can be eliminated with a substantial saving in manpower and without impairing the basic Coast Guard organization. Considerable progress in that direction has already been achieved but further elimination of duplication is still possible.

The Board recommends that a careful study be made to determine means whereby unnecessary duplication between Naval and Coast Guard activities can be eliminated and consequent savings in man power effected.

Officers Over Civilians

The board then devoted its report to a lengthy discussion of the criticisms which (Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. COAST GUARD

THE Coast Guard has added "unsuitability" to the reasons for discharge of enlisted personnel from the service. It is pointed out that discharge by reason of unsuitability shall be issued only by specific authority of the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

These "unsuitability" discharges are considered discharge under honorable conditions and the recipient is entitled to an honorable service lapel button notwithstanding the fact that such persons may be required to surrender the outer or distinctive parts of the uniform upon discharge.

The commandant may direct the discharge of enlisted persons for unsuitability due to immaturity; personality defects other than actual medical cases; where service is unsatisfactory and it is determined that the individual is unsuitable, rather than inapt or undesirable; chronic seasickness, and for such other causes as may be determined by the Commandant.

Plan Public Works Program

Rear Adm. Charles A. Park, Chief Coast Guard operations officer, directed this week that all District Coast Guard Officers and commanders of independent units furnish Headquarters with a list of possible projects in their areas. This public works program is being planned by the Coast Guard for accomplishment when funds are available and the national and local conditions of labor and materials permit. In order to facilitate an early formulation of the program it is desired that these commanders submit lists of review projects postponed due to wartime necessities. This also would include a list of additional projects and improvements, new facilities, or major repairs as are necessary or desirable for study and classification.

This is evidently a stepping stone to a postwar plan which will be under the direction of the Coast Guard. It is supposed that this plan is being started to assure postwar employment.

Navy Manpower

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the district committees and local groups had submitted by invitation.

Many criticisms were made of the practice of placing in shops and offices of civil service employees of competence and experience and superimposing upon them young officers, often lacking in experience and frequently rotated.

The report continues:

Numerous civilians recommended that, if military requirements demanded a commissioned officer to head such units, consideration should be given to commissioning the more experienced civilians and releasing the officers now on duty for duty overseas or elsewhere.

The Board agrees that clarification of relationships between civilian supervisors and officers, particularly junior officers, is most desirable. The present system which combines the use of officers and civilians and has been in effect in the Army and Navy for many years, is a part of the system of training and rotating naval officers to familiarize them with all phases of naval work afloat and ashore. It is obviously desirable, however, that such rotation of officers should be accomplished with a minimum of administrative complications or duplication of effort between officer and civilian personnel. In the present expanded naval organization there are undoubtedly many supervisory positions which could be filled solely by an experienced and capable civilian well versed in naval organization and procedure. In all such cases, particularly where the position is of no particular importance in the program of rotating officers, the presence of a naval officer duplicating the work of a civilian supervisor seems obviously unnecessary. The Board recommends that this matter be studied by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Bureau concerned and that a report and recommendations be submitted by them to

Commanders submitting these reports have been asked to give detailed information as to estimate of cost, estimate of yearly maintenance cost, whether sponsor can prepare plans and administer construction and if the necessary land will be available.

Spar Officer Program

Officer-training program of the Women's Reserve, which has been streamlined and organized in an all-out effort to procure 1,000 officers, is nearing completion.

The present strength of Spar officers is 764. In addition to this total, there is a class of 65 officer candidates now training at the Academy and another class is to begin 11 September. This class to begin 11 September is expected to be the last class. However, it is emphasized that Coast Guard needs will determine final decision on future officer training.

In the Coast Guard there has been a great need for women pay and account officers. The Spars have been furnishing the Coast Guard a large percentage of these pay officers.

Inasmuch as the Coast Guard divides its activities requiring commissioned personnel into three classifications, the future training will be determined on the actual needs. With the 11 September class, the Spars will be within 115 of their allowed quota or complement. It is probable that, due to need, the additional officer personnel will be pay and accounts officers chosen for the training course at Palm Beach from the ranks of enlisted personnel.

CG District Offices

To clarify the nomenclature to be used in referring to units within the headquarters of District Offices, operations, personnel, engineering and finance and supply divisions of the district office organization are to be referred to as "divisions." Sub-units of these divisions and the medical, intelligence, law, public relations and office services units shall be referred to as "sections."

the Secretary of the Navy.

Conserve Professionals

Referring to medical installations, the Board said:

There were frequent observations on the use of doctors and trained nurses in duties which did not fully utilize their abilities. This was claimed to be particularly evident in the use of nurses as clerks, dietitians, housekeepers in nurses' quarters, and storekeepers in linen rooms.

The Board recommends that full advantage be taken of the training and experience of skilled personnel, and that such personnel be not used on routine work except where such work is essential for training purposes.

Gen. Lear's Program

Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, who recently succeeded Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, stated this week that the training of the Army ground troops is so soundly established that no changes, except those dictated by the lessons of battle, are contemplated. The main job of AGF now is to provide the sufficient flow of "tough young replacements" necessary to keep our fighting divisions up to full strength, General Lear declared.

After noting that there has been "a decided improvement" in the training of troops during the past year, General Lear said that the results now being accomplished in the theatres of action proved the soundness of the training program. Under General Lear, AGF will continue to attempt to draw the utmost benefit from lessons of actual battle by sending observers to the various fronts to recommend training improvements based on their observations. Officers from regular combat units will be brought back to augment these observations.

Fiscal Units to New York

The Government Insurance Allotment Branch, Pay Allotments Division, Office of the Army Fiscal Director, will transfer from Washington to 27 Pine street, New York 5, N. Y., on 7 Aug.

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Financial Digest

When Congress reconvenes, it is the purpose of the President to repeat that there must be prompt enactment of legislation relative to war reconversion along the lines of the report made by Messrs. Baruch and Hancock. Director of War Mobilization Byrnes states there are two bills which should be promptly passed, one providing for disposition of surplus property and the other for setting up machinery for converting from war to peace production. It is the contention of the War and Navy Departments that while it may be desirable to prepare industry for peace work, the war is by no means over, and with the tremendous campaigns in progress and in prospect, production must not be reduced but rather increased. Business, however, takes the view that we should be prepared to cope with the reconversion problems which the collapse of Germany and, perhaps, of Japan, would create. It estimates, for instance, that defeat of Germany would reduce munitions output from 35 to 50 per cent, and only in aircraft and naval shipbuilding fields would war production be maintained at peak levels.

According to the Department of Commerce contract cancellations at the end of the war in Europe would aggregate many billions of dollars, but the settlements it is expected will be materially below that figure. Those settlements might be as low as \$3 billions, though the inventories in contractors' hands would total from \$6 to \$8 billions. However, already terminated contracts for which no claims have been filed, amount to \$500 millions. Once the claims are received, their disposition will be made promptly. There is a Joint Contract Termination Board which is incorporating a uniform termination clause in all war contracts to protect small plants and subcontractors when orders are cancelled. Congressional leaders are assuring business there will be no delay in the enactment of essential reconversion bills. Already a contract

FINANCE & MERCHANT MARINE

termination bill has passed the Senate, a Senate subcommittee is considering the creation of a Mobilization and Demobilization office, and the Senate Military Committee has before it a surplus property disposal policy recommended by Administrator Will Clayton. This policy contemplates relief from the anti-trust laws of firms which by the purchase of surplus war plants, might be liable to prosecution because of the increased control they might gain over producing facilities in basic industries.

The first half of 1944 shows that dividends were reduced on 43 issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange and 20 others withheld dividends. However, 611 companies paid common stockholders a total of \$912,174,000, which was a gain of 7.7 per cent over the like period a year ago. Rubber issues showed the largest percentage of gain, 39.7 per cent. Second were automobile shares, up 34.1 per cent, and third, amusement stocks, up 24.2 per cent. Besides these statistics furnished by the New York Exchange Magazine, food issues were shown as up 10.3 per cent; paper and publishing, 13; petroleum, 15.2; foreign companies, 17.1; chemical, 9.6, and machinery, 7.7. The reductions in dividends that occurred were in the building group, the decrease being 9.9 per cent; steel, iron and coke, off 1.9; textile, 19.7, and financial companies, which finance retail purchases of merchandise, 14.2.

In the Magazines

The new issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* contains a most interesting and well illustrated article by Maj. Robert D. Heintz, Jr., USMC, entitled "Palms and Planes in the New Hebrides."

Service readers will be interested in an article, "Our Strangest Tank Unit," by George H. Johnston, which appears in the 29 July issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*. The article tells of the troubles and achievements of Col. Rothwell Brown's tank group in the Burma jungles.

Merchant Marine

The War Shipping Administration is distributing 400,000 Federal War Ballots for use of the seamen outside of continental United States. Seamen can now secure all necessary voting information and assistance through designated voting officers on all merchant ships, and in all ports outside the States. These voting officers have been instructed to see that each vote is cast in secret and that no influence is exerted for or against any particular candidate.

Seamen Medals

More than 70 Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medals have been awarded officers and seamen of the Victory Fleet. Fifteen of the awards were given posthumously for heroism or other outstanding conduct or service beyond the line of duty.

The Mariner's Medal with ribbon bar is awarded merchant seamen who suffer serious physical injury or death as result of enemy action. More than 500 of these medals have been given seamen in the past year.

Some 43,000 seamen who have served at sea encountering enemy activity have applied for the Merchant Marine Combat Bar.

War zone bars have received the largest distribution. All seamen going into a war zone are eligible for this ribbon. To date more than 140,000 of these bars have been issued to the seamen making application.

Removing Battle Souvenirs

Along with other branches of the service the Merchant Marine has been given instructions governing the removal of souvenirs from theatres of operation. Crewmen of merchant vessels desiring to bring back enemy equipment must obtain certificates in duplicate. These certificates will contain a statement by the seamen that the articles described are not being taken to the United States for the purpose of sale. Certificates will not be issued for items that could be used for training troops, enemy military weapons, objects containing explosives, inflammables, firearms capable of being concealed on the person, name-plates removed from captured enemy equipment, or articles other than items of military equipment removed from bodies of enemy dead.

New District Manager Pacific Coast

In addition to his duties as Pacific Coast Director for the War Shipping Administration, Lt. Comdr. W. Creighton Peet, Jr., USNR, has been designated Acting District Manager for the Pacific Coast District of the Maritime Commission.

Low Death Rate

The death rate among American soldiers admitted to United States Army Hospitals in Britain has been 4 in every 1,000, Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, chief surgeon, was quoted in dispatches from London this week.

The figures, the latest compiled, covered the period from D-Day on 6 June to 30 June.

Enter Naval Academy

Following is an alphabetic list of Midshipmen appointed at large by the President and who are entering the U. S. Naval Academy this Summer. In each case the midshipman's name is followed by that of his father:

Charles Smith Alexander, Jr., son of Comdr. Charles S. Alexander, USN.
William Stevenson MacLaren Arnold, son of Comdr. J. C. Arnold, USN-Ret.
Alfred Walton Atkins, Jr., son of Capt. Alfred W. Atkins, USN.
William Dwight Chandler, III, son of Capt. William D. Chandler, USN.
Robert Smith Chew, Jr., son of Capt. Robert S. Chew, (SC), USN-Ret.
James Norton Comerford, son of Comdr. Francis J. Comerford, USN-Ret.
William Newton Crofford, III, son of Lt. Comdr. William N. Crofford, Jr., USN.
Howard Sydney Crosby, son of Capt. Howard Hall Crosby, USN.
Robert Willard Cronter, son of Comdr. Mark H. Cronter, USN, Deceased.
John Asserson Fletcher, son of Comdr. Paul W. Fletcher, USN, Deceased.
Herbert Kenneth Gates, Jr., son of Comdr. Herbert K. Gates, USN.
David Richard Hamlin, son of Comdr. Arthur L. Hamlin, USN.
Harold Douglas Harris, Jr., son of Lt. Col. H. D. Harris, USMC.
John Killeen, son of Comdr. John P. Killeen, (SC), USN.
Robert Sheldon Marts, son of Comdr. John Marts, Jr., USN.
Charles Philip McCallum, Jr., son of Capt. Charles P. McCallum, USMC.
James Marshall McHugh, Jr., son of Lt. Col. James M. McHugh, USMC.
Andrew McIntyre, son of Comdr. Earl A. McIntyre, USN-Ret.
Sumner Kittelle Moore, son of Capt. Charles J. Moore, USN.
Peter Ramsey Moureaux, son of Comdr. Reinhard C. Moureaux, USN.
John Robert Rodgers, son of Brig. Gen. Robert C. Rodgers, USA.
James William Strother, son of Lt. Col. James Herschel Strother, USMC.
Frank Stanford Tiernan, son of Comdr. E. J. Tiernan, USN-Ret.
Robert Gibson Tobin, Jr., son of Capt. Robert Gibson Tobin, USN.
Albert Gleaves Van Metre, son of Capt. Thomas E. Van Metre, USN.

D. C. Taxes Retired Pay

Claim of an Army officer, retired for physical disability, for recovery of income tax paid to the District of Columbia has been denied by the District Board of Tax Appeals which held that the pay of retired Army officers is not made under any of the laws relating to veterans.

The officer had held that he was exempt from tax under provisions of an Act of Congress, approved 12 Aug. 1935, which states that payments to veterans are exempt from taxation.

Rejecting the claim, the board stated that pay of a retired officer is not "benefit within the meaning of the Act of 1935. It is the pay to which the retired officer is entitled by reason of his status as an officer of the United States Army, normally excused from active duty, but still a member of the military establishment and subject to be called to the performance of active duty under certain circumstances. Retired officers are in the military service of the United States."

This decision, however, does not affect the exemption of such physically retired personnel from payment of the Federal Income tax on their retired pay.

Navy Production

In a message "to production workers in the shipyards and shore establishments of the Navy and in the private plants and shipyards of Navy suppliers throughout the country," Under Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard said that there will be no let up in Naval production schedules, even if the war in Europe is won this year.

Col. Bliss Heads Fort Eustis

Col. Harold S. Bliss has been named commanding officer of Fort Eustis, Va.

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Union Job Agreement

An agreement, involving postwar relations between veterans and organized labor, has been reached according to an announcement this week by Carl J. Schoeninger, of Detroit, Mich., Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.

Commander Schoeninger stated that after a series of conferences held by the Labor Relations Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars with representatives of the American Federation of Labor and with representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, a general agreement on certain fundamental points had been reached.

Representatives of the labor groups will recommend to all affiliated unions the adoption and acceptance of the points involved. The following principles and recommendations have been agreed to:

1. It is agreed that as a fundamental, basic principle, all persons who have served honorably in the armed forces of the United States during a recognized war, campaign or expedition, should constitute a citizenry to whom the nation owes consideration by reason of such service.

2. It is agreed that the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively has been accepted by the people of the United States and so written into the Federal Statutes.

3. It is agreed that preference to veterans in Federal, State and local employment has been generally accepted by the people of the United States, and to a large extent, written into law. It is acknowledged that veteran preference laws are being continually strengthened and expanded.

4. It is agreed that honorably discharged veterans of all wars, campaigns and expeditions who have acquired or may acquire sufficient reasonable skill, either by military or naval service, vocational or educational training, or on-the-job training, to satisfactorily perform services within any business or industry that recognizes labor organization by contract, should be entitled to full membership in such union, at a cost not to exceed the admission fee charged by such union prior to 1 January, 1940 and that the dues shall be no higher than those of all of the members doing the same work.

5. It is agreed that in local unions where work assignment is based on seniority a formula be adopted whereby the veteran will be credited with seniority rights based on length of military or naval service. It is recommended that the seniority formula be adopted on a basis of not less than one month of seniority rights for each month of military service. In no such case shall seniority rights be established prior to 1 September, 1940.

6. It is agreed that any veteran with prior employment rights who has been disabled by reason of military or naval service shall not lose his right to employment. If the veteran has acquired physical limitations, by reason of his military or naval service, which makes it impossible for him to fulfill his former job, he should be given another job which he is able to perform at the prevailing wages for the job he receives.

7. It is agreed that the welfare of the nation's veterans is ultimately dependent upon the well-being of the whole of the community of the country.

Those participating in the conferences were:

For the American Federation of Labor: Matthew Woll, Vice President; George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer; and Robert J. Watt, International Representative.

For the Congress of Industrial Organizations:

Clinton S. Golden, Assistant to the President of United Steel Workers; James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer, C.I.O.; and Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, Director of Research and Education, C.I.O.

For the Veterans of Foreign Wars: Carl J. Schoeninger, Detroit, Michigan, Commander-in-Chief; Hezekiah N. Duff, East Lansing, Michigan, Past Commander-in-Chief; Paul C. Wolman, Baltimore, Md., Past Commander-in-Chief; Merle E. Hopper, Charlotte, Mich.; Charles J. Post, Bayside, L. I., New York; and Omar B. Ketchum, Washington, D. C., National Legislative Representative.

Surgeon Discusses Reconditioning

Results of the Army's reconditioning program are "encouraging," Col. Augustus Thorndike, MC, USA, declared in an address at the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., on 17 July.

Colonel Thorndike, who served in a general hospital in the South Pacific area, stated that an Army Service Force survey disclosed that the rate of certificate of disability discharges decreased 350 per cent a month from the rate six months ago. Similarly, he continued, 20 per cent of battle-wounded enlisted men and 36 per cent of battle-wounded officers are electing to remain in the service.

Reconditioning receives its greatest impetus in time of war, when manpower is most scarce, the medical officer observed, reminding that "a soldier patient is of no use to his organization until he is ready to perform full duty in his assigned or reassigned post."

"The government needs that man for the job for which he has been trained," continued Colonel Thorndike. "Every day lost by each patient raises the rate of non effectiveness in his unit. Reconditioning will aid each medical officer in returning his patient to duty."

The reconditioning program is now expanding to include not only all Army Service Force fixed hospitals in the zone of the interior, but also convalescent hospitals established, or soon to be established, in each service command, Colonel Thorndike revealed.

Pearl Harbor Court

Members of the Naval Board of Inquiry recently appointed to investigate circumstances connected with the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec. 1941, were sworn in and began their official duties 24 July.

Comdr. Harold Biesemeier, USN, Judge Advocate of the Board, swore in the President of the Court, Adm. Orin G. Murfin, USN-Ret., and the two members, Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus, USN-Ret., and Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN-Ret.

New Air Auxiliary Station

The Navy has established a Naval Auxiliary Air Station at 29 Palms, California. The aviation facilities at 29 Palms were recently made available to the Navy by the Army Air Forces. The activity has been placed under the Naval Air Center of San Diego.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Assignment of Negroes

In clarifying its policy regarding the selection of applicants to fill advanced school quotas by commands having jurisdiction over both white and Negro personnel, the Bureau of Naval Personnel states that it does not consider practical the establishment of separate facilities and quotas for those Negroes who qualify for advanced training.

No discrimination as to race shall be allowed to influence the nomination of candidates for advanced school training. When Negro personnel are qualified, they will be given the same consideration as white personnel, and will be assigned to schools in the same manner and on the same basis, the Bureau of Personnel states.

Voting Requirements

The legislatures of New Mexico and South Dakota recently changed their laws respecting voting by soldiers, thus making previously published data obsolete. The conditions under the new laws are as follows:

New Mexico—Service personnel may obtain state absentee ballot by use of the post card supplied by the Services and there is no restriction on how early the card may be sent. The earliest date the state will mail their absentee ballot is 1 Aug. and the executed ballot must be back by 6 Nov. Unregistered personnel do not need to take any special steps to be registered other than by

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applying for and executing state absentee ballot.

South Dakota — Application for absentee ballot will be received at any time, but the earliest date the state will mail it is 27 Aug. The mail must be back to the state by 7 Nov.

Benefits for Veterans

Veterans' Administration officials are still at work on regulations which will carry out the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights. According to spokesmen the next regulation to be announced will be one pertaining to veterans loans, now under careful study. Full particulars of this regulation are expected to be available within three weeks.

It is provided by the bill that private loan agencies will handle actual loans. The government will guarantee any loan up to \$2,000.

Each state is expected to be requested to furnish the Administration with a list of stable loan agencies within their state, and loans will be limited to these companies. Administration officials say that a veteran may borrow any sum, however, they clearly emphasize that the government will agree to be responsible only for \$2,000 of the loan.

Full particulars of the first regulation announced, covering the education title of the bill, were printed in the 22 July issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ARMY CHAPLAIN'S CORPS

(Today, 29 July, being the anniversary of the Chaplains' Corps in the Army, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prints the following article on the "Early History of the Chaplaincy," prepared by the Chief of Chaplains at our request.)

By CHAPLAIN WILLIAM R. ARNOLD
Brigadier General, Chief of Chaplains, U.S.A.

It is very significant that the history of the chaplaincy of the United States Army takes us back to the year 1775—to the very cradle days of our Nation. The founding fathers of our country resolved to perpetuate in this land, their new home, the spirit of religion. Most of their activities were centered about their meeting places, their churches. With such background and environment it was a logical and natural procedure that their clergymen accompany the men as they went forth to serve in the army as it was known at that time.

During the Revolutionary days many clergymen went to the camps to conduct services and minister to the men in various ways. General George Washington issued a call to the colors for clergymen to serve as chaplains. Those who responded served under contract for periods of six months or a year. No actual commissions were issued. Many of the best-known ministers of the Revolutionary War period took their turn with troops at the front or ministered to those in the hospitals or prisons.

Thus throughout the days of testing and trial to which the liberty-loving colonists were subjected, they enjoyed the ministry of their churches. These men of God were determined that they too would make their contribution to the building of a great nation which has been richly blessed by Almighty God.

The history of the chaplaincy, however, is closely allied with the title "chaplain" which had its origin in the *cappa* or *capella* of St. Martin of Tours. (ca 315-399). It is related that St. Martin gave half of his military cloak, *cappa*, to an importuning beggar at the gate of Amiens and wrapped the remaining half about himself as a cape. Tradition affirms that this cape, or its counterpart, was preserved as a relic by the kings of France and taken by them as a talisman when they went to war.

The tent in which this relic was sheltered and in which worship was conducted by the military chaplain became known as the *capella*, hence chapel.

Chaplains were not endowed with military status or rank in these early days because ecclesiastical officers were at that time everywhere regarded as superior to those in other professions. In the days of the later Byzantine emperors, chaplains were given a semi-military office and were attached to the immediate personal retinue of those sovereigns to care for their spiritual welfare.

During the Crusades, chaplains often were officers of military orders and were granted high military rank befitting their knightly or assignments.

The association of a chaplain with the military forces of the warring nobility led to the natural development that every military leader must be attended by his ecclesiastical. Hence it is not at all surprising to find careful provision made for chaplains in the military regulations of Great Britain. With the expeditions which came at an early date to colonize America, chaplains were associated. Chaplain Hunt who ministered to the early settlers of Jamestown and Chaplain Francis Fletcher who offered the prayers of thanksgiving on the Pacific coast for Sir Francis Drake were among these.

With this background and its traditions, the chaplains have been serving with the men in uniform since 1775 except for a few brief periods prior to 1837 during which period no provision was made for chaplains. Their mission during these 169 years has been to make the men in uniform "strong in the strength of the Lord."

Army chaplains, nearly half of them overseas, are observing the 169th anniversary of the establishment of the Chaplaincy in the United States Army, today, Saturday, 29 July.

While the Chaplain Corps, as such, was not established until 1920, the Continental Congress on 29 July 1775, granted

the first formal recognition of a legal status for chaplains in the armed services.

Twenty-four chaplains have been killed in battle or have died of wounds during the present war. Non-battle deaths total 39. Thirty-one chaplains have recovered from wounds suffered on the battlefields and 33 others are held by the enemy.

A total of 129 decorations has gone to 114 individual chaplains. These include five Distinguished Service Crosses, 25 Legions of Merit, 34 awards of the Silver Star, five Soldier's Medals, two Bronze Stars, 55 Purple Hearts and three awards of the Croix de Guerre.

Chaplain (Captain) Albert John Hoffman, called by the men of the 34th Infantry Division "the Father Duffy of this war," is the Army's most decorated chaplain. Chaplain Hoffman, who lost a leg in Italy, holds the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star and the Purple Heart.

The distribution of chaplains is approximately one to every 1,000 members of the Army. Approximately 3,400 chaplains are serving overseas.

Navy Enlisted Increase

The President has approved a Navy Department plan to increase the personnel on active duty in the Navy to 3,200,000 by 31 December, 1944. The President also authorized the Navy to base plans upon a total strength of 3,380,000 by 30 June, 1945, if needed.

The previously authorized Navy personnel strength of 3,006,000 has now been reached. The Navy, therefore, is authorized to acquire 194,000 additional enlisted men by 31 December of this year, and to plan for a further addition of 189,000 enlisted men by 30 June of next year, if necessary. The total planned increase as of 30 June 1945, is 383,000.

The increased enlisted personnel involves no increase in the number of officers and officer-candidates previously authorized.

"Two factors," Secretary Forrestal said, "made this increase in enlisted personnel necessary:

"1. Since the beginning of the war it has been frequently necessary for the Navy to revise production schedules to meet changing material requirements. Amphibious warfare particularly, since it lacks established standards of measurement, imposes the necessity of reviewing and re-estimating at every important juncture the changing requirements resulting from battle experience. Shifting material production has called, in turn, for revised calculations of required personnel.

"2. While the war in the Pacific is by no means approaching an end, it has been possible to strike at Japan's inner defenses and to bring the war to the door-step of the enemy sooner than expected. We have moved faster than we had expected in the Pacific. Additional personnel are essential to keep pace with the acceleration of operations in that theater. Men who might not have been needed until late next year must now be drawn into service between October 1944 and July 1945 to assure successful operations on the revised time-table. For the most part the additional personnel are needed for manning new amphibious craft and auxiliary vessels going into commission next year."

"The possible effect of Germany's defeat has been considered," Mr. Forrestal said, "but it is now apparent that the end of hostilities in Europe will provide no measurable relief to the Navy's personnel problem for two reasons:

"First and most important, the Pacific war has progressed so rapidly that personnel which may be released from the European theater cannot be counted on definitely for transfer to the Pacific before the peak of personnel requirements in that area will have been reached.

"Second, a substantial number of personnel on duty in the European theater will be immediately engaged, whenever the conclusion of hostilities there comes, in the task of transporting military forces. Twelve thousand and five hundred miles of ocean separate Europe from Guam. Moving men and their equipment over such vast distances will, in itself, put a heavy strain on the Navy. The time which such a movement would require further lessens the possibility of prompt use in the Pacific of personnel which might eventually be released in Europe."

Commands 10th Armored Div.

Maj. Gen. William H. Morris, Jr., has been assigned as commanding general of the Tenth Armored Division, Camp Gordon, Ga. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Paul W. Newgarden, who was killed in the recent crash of an Army plane near Chattanooga, Tenn.

Army Nurse Casualties

The Army Nurse Corps has lost 69 of approximately 40,000 members by death in line of duty since Pearl Harbor, the War Department announced this week. Twenty-four nurses have been reported as wounded and 66 are prisoners of war.

Six officers of the Army Nurse Corps have died as a direct result of enemy action. Other deaths have been due to vehicle accidents, airplane crashes, and disease.

Nurses have been wounded while serving aboard hospital ships, and in Italy and Burma, the Department said. They have suffered concussions, ruptured ear drums, shrapnel wounds and shell fragment injuries. One flight nurse in Burma was wounded when an airfield was strafed and bombed. All of the wounded have returned to duty.

ASF Increases Hours, Ends Leave

With realistic appreciation of the necessity of providing supplies for our Armies in the field, Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces, this week cancelled all leaves of absence and directed a one hour per day increase in the working hours of his Command. Affected are 1,302,000 military and civilian personnel.

As Chief of the Army Service Forces, General Somervell is directly responsible for war production and for the delivery of the finished materials. How efficiently this task has been performed to date is shown by the fact that the requisitions for materiel required for the D day landing in Normandy were filled 98 per cent some weeks before the invasion was launched and the balance, which related to minor requirements, were delivered on time. The operations of General Bradley's Army have been conducted with no lack of supplies, and, the same is true of General Clark's Army fighting in Italy. Besides these deliveries, the needs of the Pacific and India have been met and garrisons throughout the world, whatever the climate, have been taken care of.

But war calls for enormous expenditure, and to assure ample materiel for the troops there can be no let down in production. Based upon the conclusions of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the plans for operations to come, it became obvious to General Somervell that there must be an acceleration of office, arsenal and depot work within the ASF. By the example set, General Somervell hopes to set an example which industry will follow.

The order has produced varied reaction among civilian personnel, particularly those whose vacation leaves previously had been approved. On the other hand many employees in other agencies are trying to transfer to the ASF to take advantage of the enlarged overtime pay resulting from the action.

Text of the order—ASF Circular No. 233—follows:

1. Effective at once, to meet a critical situation in the Army Service Forces arising from an accumulation of unfinished work, the established office hours for all personnel, military and civilian, in the Headquarters, Army Service Forces, Headquarters of Administrative and Technical Services and Headquarters of the Service Commands will be increased one hour per day. The established daily working hours in all other government operated installations and activities of the Army Service Forces, where a backlog of work exists in excess of the normal amount of current operations, will be similarly increased.

2. Chiefs of Administrative and Technical Services and Commanding Generals of Service Commands will determine in which installations and activities in their respective commands there are backlogs of work and will direct such installations and activities to establish the longer working day forthwith. This provision does not apply to activities already on a full three shift basis.

3. Transportation schedules for all Army Service Forces personnel in Washington will be established promptly through the Commanding General, Military District of Washington and new hours of work will be published after clearance of schedules with the Bureau of the Budget.

4. Until further notice, no leaves of absence, military or civilian, will be granted except under exceptional circumstances.

5. Where compliance with this order results in surplus personnel, such personnel will be promptly transferred to other ac-

tivities or installations where backlogs of work exist.

6. The longer working day prescribed herein will be maintained until further notice and until such time as conditions in theaters of operations and the status of the work load in the Zone of the Interior permit a relaxation.

Hospitalization of Dependents

Instructions have been issued by the Navy Department to govern the hospitalization of dependents of naval personnel in accordance with the act of 10 May 1943 which provided for expansion of facilities for hospitalization of dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel.

The instructions, dated 10 June but just recently published, define dependents as wife, unmarried dependent children under 21 years of age and mother and father if in fact dependent. Widows of deceased naval and marine personnel also are entitled to hospital care in the same manner as dependents.

The Navy Department has authority to designate naval hospitals to which dependents shall be admitted, and may remove such designation or add to the list of designated hospitals at any time.

The commanding officer of the designated hospital shall determine the availability of accommodations for dependents and their need for hospitalization, reserving sufficient facilities for present and prospective naval personnel patient loads.

Dependents shall be admitted only for acute medical and surgical conditions, exclusive of nervous, mental or contagious diseases or those requiring domiciliary care. Dental treatment shall be administered only as an adjunct to in-patient hospital care and shall not include dental prosthesis or orthodontia.

For each patient admitted and for each day in hospital, the member of the Navy or Marine Corps concerned shall pay \$1.75.

While the Coast Guard is operating as part of the Navy, dependents of Coast Guard personnel are entitled to hospitalization on the same basis as members of the other sea services.

Entitled to Currency Raise

Instructions issued by the Navy Department clarify the classes of personnel to whom currency appreciation will be payable under the new restrictions which became effective 1 July.

The instructions state that only the following Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel are entitled to exchange relief: Members of Naval Missions, naval attaches, naval observers, naval liaison officers, port directors and officers. Other personnel in travel status when specifically authorized in travel orders. Other personnel on duty ashore where either government quarters or messing facilities are not available.

Except for the personnel specified above no person of the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard is entitled to exchange relief when on duty where both government quarters and messing facilities are available. Quarters includes billets and tents. Messing facilities includes officers' messes, general messes and contract messes. Quarters will be considered available in any case when personnel are not required to procure quarters at their own expense.

Placing of restrictions upon payment for currency appreciation was announced in the 15 July issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Double-Time for Retirement

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-41492) that the authority in section 3 of the act of 28 Jan. 1915—relating to retirement of Coast Guard personnel—to count all "creditable service" in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in computing length of service for any purpose does not include authority for enlisted, warrant, or commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard to count as double time toward retirement any prior service for which double-time credit is authorized by 10 U. S. Code 956 and section 17 of the act of March 3, 1899, for retirement in the Army and Navy respectively.

Preventive Maintenance is not a military secret. So talk about it to everyone and perform it on everything.